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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of the document is to locate, critically examine, and annotate available literature and films in the various fields of social science and related disciplines which reflect the Mexican American experience. One hundred and thirty-four citations from 1928-1969 are listed by author and include brief annotations. Each entry is coded to help identify social work areas in which the material might best be utilized. (CM)

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Annotated Bibliography
of
Materials on the Mexican-American

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August, 1969

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We regret the typograhical errors. Some editorial slippage occurred during the process of moving the School of Social Work to new quarters while the manuscript was being typed.

Preface

This annotated bibliography of materials on the Mexican-American is the result of a nine weeks summer project suggested by Dr. Jack Otis, Dean of the School of Social Work and supported by the Graduate School of The University of Texas at Austin. The School of Social Work has become increasingly concerned over the need to understand the quality of life of this large minority group.

The Mexican-American population is approximately four and one-half million people, fifteen percent of the population of the Southwest. Their daily lives are subject to problems brought about by cultural conflict, urban living, majority-minority group status, language differences, ill health, restricted educational opportunities and poverty due to economic exploitation. In terms of social disorganization, disruped family life, mental and physical illness, crime and delinquency and other associated problems, the disastrous consequences of ignoring the needs of such a large segment of our population is evident.

The primary purpose of this project is to locate, critically examine and annotate available literature and films in the various fields of social science and related disciplines which reflect on the Mexican-American experience. The resource material is coded in a simple manner to help the reader identify social work courses and sequences in which the material might best be utilized.

The scope is necessarily limited. Some excellent resources were excluded because of their unavailability and the lack of sufficient time. Availability of resources is a cruical factor in the inclusion or exclusion of content. Every effort possible was made to obtain wide representation of material. Materials relating to the Mexican-American experience was requested from Dr. George I. Sanchez, Professor of Latin-American education at The University of Texas, the office of Senator Ralph W. Yarborough provided copies of the hearings on migratory labor legislation and copies of the hearings on nutrition and human needs. Other departments and individuals contacted include the Department of Latin-American Studies at The University of Texas; the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs; the Southwest Educational Development Corporation; the San Antonio Light and the San Antonio

Express; El Grito, published in Berkeley, California; Herman Gallegos of the Southwest Council of La Raza; U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio; Juan Lujan of the Southwest Educational Development Corporation; Willie Maldonado of the Mexican-American Unity Council in San Antonio, Texas; Chris Whitcraft, reporter for the Austin-American and many others. The library resources of The University of Texas and its personnel were of incalculable help in every respect. The names and lists of books, journals, films, periodicals and relevant materials were then located, read and annotated. To all these individuals and others not mentioned, I want to express my heartfelt thanks.

To the Graduate School, without whose financial help this project would have been impossible, and to Dean Jack Otis for his encouragement and guidance throughout the nine weeks, I proffer special thanks.

Introduction

Mexican-Americans of the Southwest
Some Basic Misconeptions

E.G. Navarro

The following are some reflections based upon my work on the annotated bibliography as well as personal experiences in Growing Up Mexican-American. I believe that there are two areas which are central sources of problems. The first is historical in nature, and the second has to do with the failure of American social scientists to understand and accurately translate Mexican-American culture.

I. Historical Misconceptions

Carey McWilliams in his book North From Mexico (#12,p.208) states that "three cultures, not two, have fought for supremacy in the Southwest: Anglo, Hispano and Indian...Indians were a conquered race despised by Anglo Americans. Mexicans are related to Indians by race and culture...Mexicans were consistently equated with Indians by the race conscious Anglo Americans. The obvious but all important factor is that historically and geographically the Southwest was once a part of Mexico."

With regards to the struggle for the Texas territory he has this to say: "With the Texas Revolution came the embittering memories, for the Texans, of the slaughter of Anglo Americans at the Alamo and Goliad; and for the Mexicans, of the humiliating rout and massacre at San Jacinto. Prior bitternesses were now intensified a thousandfold.....murder was matched with murder; raids by Texans were countered by raids from Mexico. Since a peace treaty was never negotiated, no boundaries could be fixed....since 1837 they (the Texas Mexicans) have been preyed upon by their own countrymen as well as by ours."

This statement has many implications for the Mexican-American of today. The last sentence still holds true today, 132 years later, but the preying upon has taken the form of economic exploitation. The more damaging aspect of this problem, however, is that the events of this period of history are taught in the elementary schools of Texas, as Pauline Kibbe says in her book Latin Americans in Texas (#7,p.214),"with a bias that could not fail to generate prejudice against Mexico and Mexicans" and I might add, Mexican-Americans.

The way this period of history is taught in the schools leaves the Mexican-American child psychologically prostrated and defenseless and on the other hand provides the Anglo child a beginning point upon which to base negative attitudes towards his Mexican-American peer. The result is that one side is completely good and the other completely bad.

The historical accounts, furthermore, fail to differentiate, as does McWilliams in this particular statement, that the defenders of the Alamo were defending the Meixcan flag. These defenders included Mexican-Americans (or Spanish-speaking Texans) as well as Anglo-Texans. They were, according to well documented accounts, fighting for the Mexican Constitution of 1824 against Santa Anna's dictatorship. See Walter Lord's, A Time to Stand (#8).

Frank X. Tolbert, in his book The Day of San Jacinto (#26,p.35), points out the following: "In 1835 a Consultation of Texas leaders was held, and in November of that year the Consultation issued a declaration that the province "would defend with arms the republican principles of the Constitution of 1824 against the centralizing enroachments of Santa Anna."

This same author points out Santa Anna's motivation, or at least part of the motivation, for coming to Texas. He states (p.40), "Santa Anna considered De Zavala one of the main instigators of the Texas disturbances of late 1835, so the dictator sent word to the colonists that he would not ride into Texas at the head of a punitive force if he were sent the head of the "traitor, Don Lorenzo de Zavala." "If I knew my death would assure the liberation of Texas," said De Zavala in a speech to other Texas leaders, "I would not live another hour. Yet, I am certain it is not myself alone, but my republican views that the tyrant, Santa Anna desires to kill." De Zavala had been one of the founders of the Mexican republic and became Vice President of the Republic of Texas. Pauline Kibbe in Latin Americans of Texas (#7, p.32), describes other Mexican-Texas leaders of the Texas Revolution.

The point that I want to emphasize is that the way Texas history has been taught in the public schools is psychologically damaging to the child of Mexican ancestry. He needs his heroes too, and he needs to feel a part of the country and to know that his ancestors struggled as much for this land as the Anglo childrens' ancestors.

It may seem surprising that institutions of higher learning also contribute to this problem. Walter Prescott Webb, one of the most distinguished historians Texas has produced, had this to say about the Mexicans in his 1935 book The Texas Rangers (#28,p.14): "Without disparagement, it may be said that there is a cruel streak in the Mexican nature, or so the history of Texas would lead one to believe. This cruelty may be a heritage from the Spanish of the Inquisition; it may, and doubtless should, be attributed partly to the Indian blood....The Mexican warrior was, on the whole, inferior to the Comanche and wholly unequal to Texans. The whine of the leaden slugs stirred in him an irrestible impulse to travel with, rather than against, the music. He won more victories over the Texans partly by parley than by force of arms. For making promises and for breaking them he had no peer."

This same author in another book The Great Plains (#29,p.126) refers to the Spanish frontier and how the Spaniards had to depend more and more on the Indian population and on the mixture (miscegenation) that resulted from the mingling of Spanish blood with that of the Indians. "This mixture of races meant in time that the common soldiers in the Spanish services came largely from pueblo or sedentary Indian stock, whose blood, when compared with that of the Plains Indians was as ditch water."

The other historical element that affects the Mexican-American individual is the exclusion from history of the Spanish-Mexican heritage of the Southwest. Carey McWilliams in North From Mexico (#12, p.133-157) elaborates on the contributions made by this ethnic group. He states, "By a curious cultural transmutation, Anglo Americans have long claimed credit for the origin and development of the cattle industry. No folk hero in American life has enjoyed anything like the popularity of the American cowboy. Each week millions of Americans see "Western" films to see cowboys ride, rope and shoot on the screen. Yet with the exception of the capital provided to expand the industry, there seems to have been nothing the American rancher or cowboy contributed to the development of cattle raising in the Southwest."

Gregario Villalobos shipped the first cattle to the new world from which the great herds in Mexico developed and were later driven to the Southwest.

Irrigated farming, water laws and property laws are of Spanish origin. There was little Anglo Saxon law or institutions that were applicable in the semi-arid environment of the Southwest. McWilliams (#12,p.157) discusses the historical and present implications of these contributions to the Southwest. In like manner he elaborates on the ancient mining culture of Spain which fused with elements of Aztec metallurgy to form a highly developed mining technology. The sheep industry is also of Spanish origin from which developed the extensive lore about sheep and evolved the trashumante system under which the rights and privileges of sheepmen were minutely regulated, defined and safeguarded. According to McWilliams (#12,p.144) its counterpart is found today in the various "sheepmens associations" in the Southwest. Wool weaving by the Indians of the Southwest is also of Spanish origin.

II. Stereotypes: Misconceptions of Mexican-Americans

Stereotyping is a complex phenomenon requiring certain conditions to exist for its emergence and persistence, and it plays a function for those practicing it.

Ozzie Simmons' study "The Mutural Images and Expectations of Anglo Americans and Mexican-Americans," in Minorities in A Changing World(#25,p.293), uses Gordon Allports definition of stereotyping. "Stereotyping is an exaggerated belief associated with a category, and its function is to justify conduct in relation to that category."

In this study Simmons notes the existence of a dual morality in the notions Anglos held of Mexican-Americans. On the one hand, Mexican-Americans should be accorded full acceptance and equal status in the larger society and on the other hand there exists the contradictory assumption that Mexican-Americans are inferiors. To the Anglo there is a "high type" of Mexican-American characterized by occupational achievement, wealth and command of Anglo American ways. The author found much evidence, however, that the typical Mexican-American is characterized as indolent, improvident, unclean and immoral. There is no doubt that there are individuals in every ethnic group that fall within these characterizations. The author points out, however, that adherence to a number of these stereotyped beliefs justified practices of exclusion and subordination in the community he studied.

The crucial point that is usually overlooked is that the stereotyping is also functional for the victim. Since Anglos are dominant in society and monopolize its accomplishments and rewards, their belief that Mexican-Americans are inferior is also a belief that is eventually accepted by the Mexican-American. The rewards of accepting the inferior role are that the Mexican-American is freed of full responsibility for himself. He does not have to suffer the anxieties and frustrations of struggling for success and the perpetuation of power. Materially and physically, this has negative consequences for the victims, for the community and for the power group who practices stereotyping.

Social scientists, in their efforts to analyze differences in culture and value, have supported the stereotyping process and have developed many inadequate generalizations that are passed on from "scientist" to "scientist" without examination or attempt at analysis.

In her book Mexican American Youth (#6, Chapters 2-3) Heller notes that few Mexican-American homes stress higher education or intellectual effort, and attributes this partly to the parents' belief that higher education is useless for thier children and may not result in achievement but rather may lead to frustration and humiliation. She sees this lack of emphasis upon "making good" as being consistent with the themes of fatalism and resignation that run through Mexican-American culture. Madsen explains in his book Mexican-Americans of South Texas, (#9)that the concept of fatalism is strongly tied with the Mexican-Americans concept of time Since God, rather than man, is seen as controlling events, Mexican-Americans lack the future orientation of the Anglo and his passion for planning ahead. In like manner, orientation of the Anglo and attitudes towards work and towards change and towards dependency are explained. According to these social scientists, culture determines everything. The culture of the Mexican-American is against work, it is against achievement, against education and against the rewards of industriousness. There is little or no attempt to individualize or to infer the possibility of the presence of other internal or external forces operating to explain behavior. It all falls under the umbrella of culture and precious little of it is positive and some is vicious.

Madsen (#9,p.20) has this to say about the concept of machismo as it applies to the Mexican-American: "Seduction is the best proof of manliness. He (the Mexican-American) regards prostitution as a pleasurable institution but rarely one in which he can prove his "machismo" except in an endurance contest. The only thing he proves by hiring a prostitute is his financial ability. This procedure does not call for the intelligence, strategy and knowledge needed to seduce a reluctant female. The true man must demonstrate not only his physical prowess but also his power to lure women into sexual adventures...Protecting the purity of a woman is no easy task in a community filled with males stalking their prey."

Naomi Harward in Mexican-Americans in Arizona (#5,p.9) discusses the Mexican-Americans' attitude toward dependency: "One of the main Mexican-American attitudes toward dependency, which was discussed most frequently in the literature, was its relationship to the male ego. According to most studies, the Mexican-American male did not appear as threatened by being financially dependent as the Anglo American male. It was suggested the Mexican male ego attained sufficient outlet through traditional expressions of his machismo in various physical forms and at social events. This concept of manliness seemingly permitted the Mexican-American male to accept financial aid and guidance from an outside source, such as a welfare agency or training program, without seriously damaging his self-image. Although this Mexican-American concept of maleness might assist him in accepting welfare, it was reported detrimental to the economic advancement of young Mexican-Americans since lack of attendance at school was often considered evidence of the youth's masculinity and something which was encouraged by his father rather than disapproved. Heller reported that Mexican-American boys often complained they received little, if any, encouragement from their father in continuing their education or in job training.

One finds then, that the concept of "machismo" is utilized in these examples to argue that Mexican-Americans are against education; furthermore, it provides the rationale for the Mexican-American male to become dependent because "machismo" bolsters his ego and allows him to be comfortable about accepting his dependency!

The use of cultural constructs such as fatalism, concepts of time, attitudes towards dependency, machismo, and traditionalism serve to misinterpret the group characteristics of the Mexican-American. In most instances these are used to compare the status of the minority group with that of the majority and consequently the negative values are ascribed to the "non-conforming" minority. The result is one of negative validation which serves essentially the same purpose as the stereotyping process.

These relationships can be seen largely as role playing in which the expectation of each group are somewhat distorted. These distortions and myths are perpetuated by the complex interactions of one group with the other, with attitudes that develop in the school settings where the two groups come into more intimate contact. One can see how the social scientist in the process of attempting to analyze and explain falls much into the same practice of compartmentalizing the individual and, in a way, dehumanizing him. The effect of this is that the victim's levels of aspriation and motivation are lowered and this in turn supports the retionalizations of stereotyping.

In summary, these two major areas, the historical misconceptions and the misconceptions brought about by stereotyping are related, and the latter may well be a product of the former one. Ultimately, all winners in social and national aspects stereotype the losers as inferiors. Institutions develop which establish and maintain the newly acquired status of inferiority, and control over education and the mass media persuasively disseminate appropriate stereotypes for the exploiters and victims alike. But a new struggle is in the making when the victim no longer accepts the rules of the game. Will a new understanding and accommadation emerge or a new tragedy?

Annotated Bibliography

Mexican-Americans

Key to symbols -- The letters found in parenthesis at the end of each entry indicates the area of the social work curriculum for which this material appears suited. Wherever material is applicable to more than one area, this is indicated by multiple symbols.

(A) - Administration
(G) - Applicable to all areas
(Grp)-Group
(I) - Individual Dynamics
(OP)- Organization and Planning
(R) - Research
(SP)- Social Problems & Social Policy

BOOKS

1. Fogel, Walter, *Mexican-Americans in Southwest Labor Markets*, University of California at Los Angeles, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report No. 10; Los Angeles: University of California at Los Angeles, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1967. 222p.

This study provides a comprehensive view of the Mexican-American in urban labor markets of the Southwestern region of the United States based on data provided by the *1960-U.S. Census of Population.* The goals, scope and limitations of the study are explained in the first chapter. Chapters two, three, four, five and six are descriptive of central tendency measures of income, major occupations, unemployment rates, and rate of labor force participation and migration. Each chapter contains tables, evaluative comments, a summary and chapter notes and references. Chapters seven, eight and nine are more analytical in content and cover respectively variations in Mexican-American employment representation among Americans in different jobs and relationships between Mexican-Americans and Negroes. The last chapter offers a summary of the findings of the study and observes areas of continuing difficulty for the Mexican-Americans.

The study is ideal for students of social work research in that it offers a variety of areas that need to be explored more intensively. (G) (R)

2. Gonzalez, Nancie L., *The Spanish Americans of New Mexico: A Distinctive Heritage*, University of California at Los Angeles, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report No.9; Los Angeles: University of California at Los Angeles, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1967. 149p.

The author analyses the literature related to the earliest Spanish settlers in the geographical area of what is now the State of New Mexico and addresses herself to the issue of distinctiveness of the Spanish Americans of New Mexico in relation to the Mexican-Americans of the

[illegible] in [illegible] to [illegible] exican [illegible]

Southwest. She traces the effects of conquest, domination by a foreign culture, modernization and finally industrialization upon this group and its Spanish heritage. Historical events and conditions give a fundamental base to the total socio-cultural system of the Spanish Americans and helps the students of ethnography to understand the processes of change and the processes of adaptation to change. The emergency of contemporary problems are seen in historical perspective as the author expertly describes and analyses the basic sources of social and cultural conflicts.

The excellent converage of language factors, race, culture, the social system, wages of change, and the effects of urbanization makes this study of prime importance to students of individual dynamics, social problems and social welfare policy. To students of community structure and process, this study provides an excellent view of vertical and horizontal dimensions in terms of the influences of time, cultures, systems and sybsystems, and a way of describing regional and community problems. (G) (I) (SP)

3. Grebler, Leo, The Schooling Gap:Signs of Progress, University of California at Los Angeles, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report #7; Los Angeles:University of California at Los Angeles, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1967. 34p.

This is a statistical analysis of the Mexican-Americans level of formal schooling. It attempts to assess the magnitude of the schooling gap between the Mexican-Americans, the Anglo and the non-whites. The seven chapters and the summary analyze the schooling record of the adult population, signs of progress, attainment of specific levels of education, metropolitan areas in 1960 and educational differences between native and foreign born Spanish-surname people.

The study ought to present challenging questions of modes and dimensions of interventive efforts needed to combat such a problem to social work students of community processes and structure as well as to provide propositions for more intensive analysis to social work students of research. (G) (R)

4. Grebler, Leo, Mexican Immigration to the United States:The Record and Its Implications, University of California at Los Angeles, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report #6; Los Angeles:University of California at Los Angeles, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1966. 105p.

The study of Mexican immigration to the United States provides a fundamental base of knowledge for understanding the broad scope of social and economic forces that have pushed and pulled large numbers of people between two countries. The ten chapters of the study cover features of Mexican immigration, the laws governing the entry of aliens, a statistical-historical account of immigration, demographic and social characteristics of the immigrants, their geographic distribution in the United States, distinctive characteristics of the immigrant, the main economic forces associated with the migration and some speculations about the future. The appendix contains supplemental tables, notes on the chapters and informational papers relating to legal developments affecting immigration.

The study contains migration theories relating to social and economic conditions and is ideal material for social work students of community dynamics, social problems and policy and social work research because of the wealth of propositions that it offers for further study. (G) (SP) (R)

5. Harward, Naomi, Socio-Economic and Other Variations Related to Rehabilitation of Mexican-Americans in Arizona, Temple:Arizona State University, 1969. 90p.

This is the final report of a most interesting, well written study that was carried out over a three year period. The major objective of the study was to increase understanding of the Mexican-American rehabilitant in Arizona, his unique characteristics and needs and his admustment to vocational rehabilitation. Interest in the study was stimulated by the high rate of poverty among the Mexican-American in Arizona and the low rate of vocational rehabilitation services being received by them. The study is significant because it sets out to test the validity of some of the concepts which social scientists ascribe to Mexican-Americans. The sampling is large and well matched and it is done over a significant period of time.

6. Heller, Celia S., Mexican-American Youth:Forgotten Youth at the Crossroads, New York:Random House, 1966. 113p.

This study is an attempt to fill the gap of knowledge that exists about Mexican-American youth and to determine if new trends in rate and degree of acculturation and assimilation are taking place. The study relies heavily on the author's own quantitative studies of Los Angeles' Mexican-American youth, depth interviews, a number of other studies, recent doctoral dissertations and the 1960 census data. The content includes the origin and background with simple historical and demographic material to give a clear view of the dimensions involved; the size of the Mexican-American population and sociological implications; the school experience provides an insightful account of important influencing factors; the delinquents, the ambitions and obstacles to upward mobility interpreted from narrow frames of reference but are well written. The conclusion provides an optimistic point of view but lacks insights of the more basic sources of motivational power governing such behavior as simple denial or "present oriented efforts," the implications of balance of pain and hope in the psychoanalytical sense or of the gross socioeconomically-based family frustrations as deterrent factors of achievement and unfortunately, confuses these factors with the traditional values and norms. There are chapter notes and a lit of recommended readings.

This is a highly recommended book for social work students of research because of its wealth of areas for further study, to students of individual and group dynamics and method because of the numerous insights into the individual and family dynamics and interactions. (G) (R) (I)

7. Kibbe, Pauline R., Latin Americans in Texas, Alburquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1946. 302p.

The author was Field Associate to the Executive Committee on Inter-American Relations in Texas until 1943 when the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas was created whereupon she became Executive Secretary to the Commission. Her book is a compilation of life drama, historical perspective, compilation of statistics, and keenly perceptive descriptions of the life of the Mexican-American and the factors influencing his life. She examines in depth significant social, economic and political factors, attempts to find the causes and describe the effects and in her last two chapters challenges the reader on the task before us and proposes remedial measures for many of the problems discussed.

This is a good resource book for a general view of the overall problems of the Mexican-American and is of prime importance to all students of social work. (G) (I) (R) (SP)

8. Lord, Walter, A Time to Stand, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1961. 255p.

This is an intriguing historical account of the battle of the Alamo written from original Mexican and American manuscripts, contemporary letters, journals and magazines as well as official land office recrods and recorded individual interviews. The final product is a model of objectivity devoid of the usual emotional imbalance of attitudes towards "our" heroes. The account brings to life a most essential piece of history that lends as neutral a point of view as can be expected from a historian. It differs in toen and content with the usual school textbook accounts of the battle which creates for the Mexican-American children such a negative image of the Mexicans at the Alamo. The protagonists in this account are depicted for what they were, products of their times and seen in the context of those time.

This is recommended reading for all social work students as a historical, documented and well synthesized piece of literature. (G)

9. Madsen, William, The Mexican Americans of South Texas, New York:Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1964. 112p.

This is a study of Mexican-Americans of Hidalgo County in the southern part of Texas along the Rio Grande. The book is a detailed case study of the lives of members of this minority group in which the author describes with accuracy his observations but, and this is his great weakness, he fits these observations against a somewhat rigidly held system of constructs by which he "judges" the culture. The result is that his observations provide limited insight into the culture. A great part of the book is frankly inaccurate in its sweeping generalizations and reflect little or no humanistic spirit without which the analysis and conclusions are in essence invalidated. In detail and description, it is rich and meticulously done. (G) (I) (SP) (R)

10. Moore, Joan W. and Mittelback, Frank G., Residential Segregation in the Urban Southwest, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report #4, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, University of California, Los Angeles, 1966. 40p., Appendix A. 6p; Appendix B. 3p; Appendix C., 11p. (provide detailed results of explanatory analysis in technical form and discussion of techniques of analysis.)

This report is an attempt to discover factors of relevancy to the residential segregation in 35 cities of the urban southwest of the two largest minority groups in the country. Cultural, economic, and demographic-ecological factors are analyzed for the degree of significance associated with residential segregation. Forms of segregation are also related to size of the city, the presence of large households in the minority populations and to show economic positions of ethnic groups. The study contains an analytic table of contents which analyzes each chapter of the study, has notes after each chapter, a final summary and Appendixes A,B, and C with supplemental tables, an index of dissimilarity and problems of its use in this study and procedures of findings and exploratory analysis.

This study is of prime importance to social work students of research because of its excellent definition of a research problem and the process of exploration, resources, summary and analysis. Students of community dynamics as well as students of social processes and social poli y would find this study of prime importance because of the various factors studied which effect community processes, describes structure and gives insight into social problems impingent on social policy. (G) (R) (OP)

11. McWilliams, Carey, Brothers Under the Skin, Boston:Little Brown and Company, 1942. Chap. III, pp. 113-139.

The Mexican-American is depicted as "the forgotten man." Historical, social, cultural, economic and political factors are discussed ana analyzed in attempts to determine factors contributing to this isolation. The ethnic, social and biological entities of the Spanish-speaking with its

Indian and Mexican or Mestizo heritage provides a wide diversity of origins and interests. Basically the conflicts originated over control of the Southwestern territories and was later followed by competition in the exploitation of its resources. From this conflict, contends the author, came the patterns of relations and stereotyping one sees today between Anglos and Hispanos. The conditions in Mexico and the incessant overflor of "recruits" has maintained the conflict by making it easy for the majority group to exploit Mexican labor. Other important factors retarding the process of acculturation and achievement of economic and social equality are discussed in terms of economic power and political position.
This is excellent reading material for all students of social work. (G) (SP)

12. McWilliams, Carey, North From Mexico: The Spanish-speaking People of the United States, New York:Greenwood Press, 1968. 324p.
Once in a long while one comes across a book that holds the reader to its pages until you have read it all. To the students who are interested in learning about the Mexican-American experiences Carey McWilliam's North From Mexico is such a book. He develops the theme of the Hispanic heritage of the Southwest into two parts: the Spanish and the Mexican-Indian. Of these two he says, "the Spanish-heritage, carefully distinguished from the Mexican-Indian heritage, is now enshrined throughout the Southwest. It has become the sacred or templar tradition of which the Mexican-Indian inheritance is the secular or profane counterpart." He proceeds through a delightfully historical and ancedotal-descriptive manner to relate and analyze the fundamental basis of conflicts between the two cultures. One not only renews and learns more about the history and development of the Southwest but one gets insights and gains understanding of the differences and conflicts of the dominant "Anglo" group and the Mexican-American minority. This is highly recommended reading. (G) (I) (SP)

13. Pitt, Leonard, The Decline of the Californios, Berkeley and Los Angeles:University of California Press, 1966. 324p.
This is a social history of the Spanish-speaking Californians covering the period of time before the Mexican-American War in 1846 until 1890. The author elaborates on the historical events of this period to lay the basis for explaining the present relationships between two cultures. The history covers the modus vivendi and modus operandi of the two ethnic groups and the reactions of both is told in ancedotal form after the great confrontation of the gold rush days and later years. The author describes the social life and economic conditions of the times and elaborates on the beginning stages of loss and political control and political power of the Californios. The closing paragraph, entitled schizoid

heritage covers the frustrations of the Mexican-American at seeing the Anglo-culture accept the templar traditions of the Spanish heritage while actively rejecting the secular and living part of that Spanish heritage. Its tone ends in a somewhat pessimistic note of the future.(G)

14. Rubel, Arthur J., Across the Tracks:Mexican-Americans in a Texas City, Austin:University of Texas Press, 1966. 266p.

This survey was done for the purpose of analyzing the social conditions in Hidalgo County, Texas from the perspective of the Mexican-Americans of "New Lots", a city in south Texas. The author has three objectives in his study with the goal of finding the groups characteristics that would examine the frame of reference for coping with health problems. Historical accounts by residents of "New Lots" sets the stage for the description of life "as the Chicanos see it." The author is scientifically skillful and insightful in his approach of describing and analyzing the two socially and culturally distinctive ethnic groups and the quality of interaction and adaptation to each other.

The study would be of special interest to students of social work research as well as to students of family and individual dynamics all of which are well revealed in this descriptive analysis of the Mexican-Americans of "New Lots", Texas. This is recommended reading to all social work students because of its broad scope of coverage. (R) (I) (G)

15. Samora, Julian, La Raza: Forgotten Americans, South Bend: University of Notre Dame Press, 1966.

Barrett, Donald N., "Demographic Characteristics", pp 159-199.

This is a demographic analysis giving a general description of the characteristics of the Mexican-American population of the Southwest based on census data from 1950 and 1960. It compares and assesses the school attainment and enrollment of the Mexican-American which is considered the best means for reaching some measure of equal opportunity; it also concludes that geographical mobility is toward urban centers and affects housing, occupation and income. Other important factors are assessed and evaluated in terms of what problems need to be explored further as well as in terms of where efforts of support need to be concentrated in order to alleviate the struggle. The study concludes in a pessimistic tone in some areas and with some optimism for progress in others.(R)

16. Glick, Lawrence B., "The Rights to Equal Opportunity", pp 95-

The author recognizes the Spanish speaking group as one of two large minority groups who are distinguished by their inferior economic status in comparison with the nation as a whole. He attributes the heritage of civil inequality, social prejudice and economic deprivation on the basis of being a conquered people. He describes the status of the Spanish-speaking as nebulous as far as civil rights are concerned but the unwritten laws in communities in Arizona, California, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado have established a degrading system of segregation and social inferiority that insured a subservient status for them. He describes police harrassment, cites numerous cases of school seqregation and attitudes of school personnel towards the Mexican-American. He cites figures and statistics on employment by various municipalities and does the same with federal employment in various parts of the Southwest. In like manner he examines and brings out a bleak picture in housing, law enforcement and jury service. In the references he elaborates more in the cases that he used to support his contentions. (G) (SP)

17. Martinez, John R., "Leadership and Politics", p. 47-61.
The author advocates political activity as an instrument for improvement and a way out of the lowest economic and social position. The credits the new horizons that appeared for the Mexican-American to the military service and the consequent opportunities for education afforded by the G.I. Bill of Rights. He continues that out of this group have come some politically active leaders but two other factors have contributed much to the stimulation of civic activities among the Spanish-speaking. One has been the Negro civil rights movement which was largely ignored by the Mexican-American, but which crystallized discontent into organized form; the other factor was the Economic Opportunity Act and its programs which encouraged what was already on the periphery. He analyzes the activities, successes and failures of some of the better known organizations and points out the strategies utilized by the more successful Mexican-American leaders and relates these factors to the two party system as well as to the financial aspects of political activity. He identifies some of the difficulties of fund raising and differentiates the approaches of the militant radical from the diplomat who alone have the ability to articulate the needs of their ethnic group and the means to achieve political action, but also has to face attack from ethnic leaders of lesser education. (G) (I) (Grp) (R)

18. Sanchez, George I., "History, Culture and Education," pp. 1-26.
This book is a collection of papers written with the objective of formulating an assessment of the status of the Mexican-American population of the southwestern United States. Dr. Sanchez covers the history and culture

of the people of this region and analyzes and evaluates the educational system and its relation to some of the salient problems found in the minority population of today. He is keen and incisive in his analysis. He makes a strong case for the desireability of bilingualism to strengthen motivation and enhance self-esteem in the Mexican-American child. He deplores the fact that in the Southwest alone one of the world's great languages is suppressed. In reviewing the staggering human wastage of the statistics of Mexican-American dropouts he questions the professional competence and integrity of educators responsible for this tragedy. He calls for a resumption to common sense and fundamental principles of teaching and reiterates that bilingualism and multilingualism is not only an asset of great value in our relations with the rest of the world but in the enhancement of the human spirit in the process of developint the highest order of humanism. (G)(I)(SP)(R)

19. Scholes, Rev. William E. "The Migrant Worker". Labor, in a "totem pole" economy, says the author, is always at the bottom when muscle and manual dexterity are in greater supply than the demand. The author relates the historical aspects of migrant workers in the United States and specifically of the Spanish-speaking agricultural migrants of the Southwest who have been forced by circumstances to migrate north every year. He describes how this situation was aggravated by the"wetback" problem, later by the brocero and still later by the green carder and the commuter. Living conditions, work patterns, health, housing and education problems are discussed and the need for legislation to control child labor, provide minimum wages, social security and workmen's compensation as well as the right to organize for bargaining power are seen as imperative measures. (G) (SP)

20. Sheldon, Paul M., "Community Participation and the Emerging Middle Class", pp. 125-157.

This is an interesting study in which the author first describes the characteristics and the tendency towards individualism of the Mexican-American and contrasts it with the Anglo whose view is to obtain strength through a common group effort and cooperating to reach a common goal. He sees the WWII postwar veteran as a strong element in the turning point for increased community participation and conscious political responsibility on the part of Mexican-Americans of Los Angeles. He describes various organizations and their growing pains. Then on the basis of 89 Mexican-American men selected from these organizations he formulates a profile of the emerging middle class. Adjectives describing the new Mexican-American includes optimism, mobility, high regard for education, active participation in political organizations and a high civic spirit. He and his family are in the process of becoming middle class Americans while at the same time retaining much of the heritage of the parent culture. (G)

21. Wagner, Rev. John A., "The Role of the Christian Church", pp. 27-45.

This is a descriptive analysis of the role of the church from the time of the Spanish Conquest. The religiosity of the Mexican-American is examined and related to the attitudes towards life. The attitudes of the Catholic Church in some neighborhoods are compared with the secular Anglo attitudes towards humanity and material need. The author examines the activities of other churches as well as the programs which the Catholic Chruch is sponsoring to help the disadvantaged move into the mainstream of American economic life. The author asserts that churches must continue to be dedicated to this revolution for equal rights as long as injustice, economic apporession, lack of education, neglect of health needs, substandard housing, lack of credit and a spirit of neglect prevail. (G)

22. Sanchez, George I., The Education of Spanish Speaking People in the Southwest, Austin:The University of Texas Press, 1946. 22p.

This report of the first regional conference on education describes the problems confronting the Spanish-speaking people in the United States and the keen awareness of educational experts of the problems, the needs and the social action needed twenty-three years ago. The reports, which are prepared papers by panels of delegates, are divided into statement of problem, crucial education issues, remedial measures and regional planning.

This report is of special interest to Social Work students of research. The report indicates the dire need of research in various areas and makes an appeal to graduate schools for this purpose. It is also of prime importance to students of social problems and social welfare policy because of the professional issues reflected and authoritative power needed in dealing with social problems. (G) (R) (SP)

23. Saunders, Lyle, The Spanish-Speaking Population of Texas, Austin:University of Texas Press, 1949. 56p.

This 1949 report gives estimates of the numbers, propotion and distribution of the Spanish-speaking population of Texas to show past changes and current trends. Tables and maps are utilized and contains a bibliography. The difficulties in defining the Spanish-speaking population and suggestions for more fully developed population statistics are given.

This study would be of interest to social work students of research for population studies and its implications on the socio-economic status of a region. (G) (R).

24. Schrieke, B., Alien Americans: A Study of Race Relations, New York: The Viking Press, 1936. Chapter III, pp.46-69.

The chapter in this book dealing with Mexicans and Indians gives the reader a historical preview of the attitudes, prevalent at those times, towards the Mexican-Americans. It stresses the attitude that a common language is the basis for a loyal, unified citizenry and states any deviation from this view would be difficult to effect. Cheap labor, mobility and educational lag are briefly discussed as the results of cultural differences.

Chapter III in this book would be of interest to students of individual dynamics because it gives a candid opinion and a historical perspective about alien Americans in the 1930's and a view of the problems developed as a result of differences in social values and differences in language. (G) (I)

25. Simmons, Ozzie G., "The Mutual Images and Expectations of Anglo Americans and Mexican-Americans," ed. Milton L. Barron, Minorities in a Changing World, New York:Alfred A. Knopf, 1967. pp. 289-304.

In this study, the author examines the reciprocal image-formation in the interaction of the dominant and minority groups. He points out that most Mexican-Americans live in the Southwest close to their country of origin, and are constantly re-enforced there by the arrival of new Mexican immigrants. He observes that like other oppressed minorities, the Mexican-American is no stranger to occupational and wage discrimination, segregation in schools and housing, and even mob brutality. The study concludes that the exploiters, the Anglo-Americans, have been influenced by the ideology that originated in the former slave states and have welcomes the Mexicans as cheap labor and social inferiors. The significance of this study is that he points out the major inconsistencies in their assumptions that both groups hold about one another. (G) (I) (R)

26. Tolbert, Frank X., The Day of San Jacinto, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1959. pp. 261.

Tolbert shows great insight for much little-known personal detail. The first portion of his work is concerned with the events leading up to the revolution. The remainder is devoted to the Texas revolution, - the major emphasis being placed on the battle of San Jacinto. This is followed by an epilogue which gives a brief description of the lives of the primary characters (such as Sam Houston, Santa Anna, David Burnet, Tom Ruck and Mirabeau Lamar) following the battle. A great deal of the action is presented through the eyes of the participants. The author's viewpoint is quite objective throughout. He paints a realistic picture of the armies and individuals involved and gives a documented historical account of their actions - both good and bad. (G)

27. Tuck, Ruth D., Not with the First, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1946. 234p.

This is the story of Descanso, a California city and Mexican-Americans living in the colonia within the city's environs. She depicts the dominant group of this city in a struggle for a position of status and indifference to that which contributes nothing that may be conducive to that goal. The attitudes described are ascribed to self interest, careless assurance, and impulsive action. This creates no guilt of being mean. They elbow their way to dominance which, as far as the conscience is concerned, is not using the fist. The status is predetermined by the rules which follow: the earliest arrivals have superior status, "old American" is the best stock, North Europeans are next, followed by other immigrants. Indians and Mexicans didn't count because they had been conquered and because they were dark skinned. This point of view and one of pseudo-tolerance and generosity on the past of Descanso citizens with projections of blame on the Mexican-American for lack of assimilation are exemplliefied throughout.(I)(G)

28. Webb, Walter Prescott, The Texas Rangers, Austin:The University of Texas Press, 1965. 572p.

In his book, Webb traces their existence from organization in 1835 to 1935. Because of fires, records prior to the Civil War are scant. Therefore the author sought veterans and listened to their accounts, thereby catching "... something of the spirit of an institution." He recournts individual episodes, always emphasizing that the Rangers were human - not "...a mere automaton animating a pair of swaggering boots, a big hat and a six shooter...". Dr. Webb describes the three reces with which the Rangers were forced to content: The Indian, Mexican bandit and American desperado. Examples of individuals playing predominant roles in this book are: Hayes, Houston, McNelly, San Bass, and Frank Hammer. Webb discusses the Rangers' duties and obligations.

29. Webb, Walter Prescott, The Great Plains, Dallas: Ginn and Co., 1931. 515 pp.

Tn this book Dr. Webb discusses the cultural complexes of weapons, tools, law, and literature and their transitions from the woodland into the plains. He emphasizes that this geographic unity has made a powerful impact upon everything within its borders. Maps and illustrations add much to his discussion. Dr. Webb elaborates upon the physical basis of the Great Plains and the Indian, Spanish, and American approach to the region. He includes such topics as cattle, traasportation, fencing, and water in his study. (G)

30. White, Owen P., Texas: An Informal Biography, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1945. 265p.

This is a historical account of Texas. The author tells it in a light satirical fashion. He tells the story of men who made the state great rather than the story of glorified classical heros who are inflated in so many instances beyond reasonable proportions. He injects a gay approach to the events beginning with the advent of theSpaniards and carried on through the period of statehood of the State of Texas. In many instances, however, he inflates the achievements of lesser heros in his attempt to make them real for history.(G)

ARTICLES

31. Adair, Doug, Cesar Chavez's Biggest Battle," The Nation, 205:627-28, December 11, 1967.

The author is editor of the Texas edition of "El Malcriado", the voice of the farm worker. The author gives a detailed account of the obstacles the United Farm Workers Union has to overcome in order to succeed. He cites the grower's influence on such federal agencies as those of Secretary of Labor Wirtz who is allegedly opposed to allowing Mexican "green carders" to break strikes and yet approved of 8,100 of the new style braceros to harvest the California tomato crop as well as allowing unlimited strike breakers for grapes in California and melons in Texas. Other obstacles in Texas for attainment of better wages are local judges who outlow picketing, Texas Rangers who arrest strikers and tie up huge amount of badly needed money (bail in Texas is often $500. cash) by not bringing the cases to trial. Other harassing tactics by the influential growers are described.

This material is of interest to students of community structure and community processes as well as to student analyst of social problems because of the implications in this article for problem analysis and interventive modes. (SP)

32. Albig, William, "Opinions Concerning Unskilled Mexican Immigrants," Sociology and Social Research, 15:62-72, September-October, 1930.

This article is a study of individuals' opinions, as indicative of attitudes, of Mexican immigrants in Flint, Michigan during the depression years. The opinion study included 600 Junior College and high school students in Flint and a collection of 40 interviews with members of groups having primary contacts with Mexican. The study is loosely planned and presents several excerpts of the interviews. The author contends that casual gossip secured by a participant observer would provide valuable material in tracing of experiences which account for race prejudice.

The paper has little to offer as a scientific model for research students, but is of informational value to all social work students on the development of attitudes and prejudice leading to stereotyping. (G)

33. Alisky, Marvin, "The Mexican-Americans Make Themselves Heard," The Reporter, 36:45-6+, February 9, 1967.

This article describes the impatience of young Mexican-Americans leaders with the lack of understanding by state and federal politicans of the needs of this large and growing minority group. A walk-out from a regional conference of the Federal Equal Employment Opprotunities Commission in Alburqueque in March, 1966 has become known as the signal to all Mexican-Americans of the Southwest for the need of increased involvement in U.S. political action. The results subsequent elections in states from California to Texas have evidenced a revolt of the Mexican-American vote against conservative democrats who have never attempted to understand the needs of the minority group and as a consequence remain outside the main currents of opportunity for economic mobility. (G)

34. Anonymous, "Bilingual Education: Legislative Proposals", New Republic, 157:9, October 21, 1967.
Senator Ralph Yarborough and other U.S. Congressmen are cited as staunch supporters of compensatory bilingual education. Texas legislators claim that Texans of German and French ancestry are opposed to making Spanish a second language. A 1957 survey by the Texas Education Agency reveals that 80% of the children of Mexican descent have had to repeat the first grades because of the failure of educational institutions to use Spanish in the beginning grades. The wastage of valuable human resources is given as the fundamental reason for adopting bilingual education, and for training teachers for this task.
The broad scope of influence of this proposal makes it of import to all students but especially to students of social processes. (G) (SP)

35. Anonymous, "Storm Over Braceros", School and Society, 85:20, January 21, 1965.
The refusal of Congress to renew the thirteen year old agreement with Mexico which provided for the entry of more than 100,000 braceros to harvest the California citrus fruits, lettuce, sugar beets and peas has created conflicting opinions about the wiseness of such action. Some critics asserted that the bracero program was contributing to unemployment and under employment among U.S. farm workers while the California growers deny that braceros were being exploited and explain their desire to continue the program on the basis that Mexican farm hands received wages which were far higher than what they would get at home and contend that U.S. workers will not do "stoop" labor.
The article is of general interest to students of social problems and policy because of the powerful influence that the growers wielded for so many years against the U.S. farm workers who only recently became unionized. (SP)

36. Anonymous, "School Bias Toward Mexican-Americans", School and Society, 94:378-380, November 12, 1966.
This article relates a vivid picture of a Southwestern Community and its school system and the modes of discrimination against Mexican-Americans. It is a synthesis of a recent Stanford doctoral dissertation by Theodore W. Parsons. The dissertation has been used to help western school teachers study discrimination in the classroom and will be published as a case study in cultural anthropology. The article informs that Parsons, now an assistant professor of education and cultural anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley, made a three-year study of an agricultural town in the Southwest. Excerpts are cited illustrating how pupils of Mexican-American origin are firmly kept subordinated to the "Anglo" and the effects of these attitudes on the pupils concerned.

The dissertation is described as a "complacency shocker" and perhaps that could be its best use for students of social problems and social policy interested in sound educational theory and how to combat institutional deficiencies. (G) (SP)

37. Beecher, John, "To the Rear, March! 1965-1940", Ramparts, 4:27-32, September, 1965.
The author goes back twenty-five years to 1940 when a wave of public concern over the plight of the migratory agricultural worker swept the country. At that time The Farm Security Administration, a New Deal agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was developing a program of model camps, small homes, clinics, centers, and even hospitals for migratory workers. The author made field studies of the migrant problem in California, Arizona, Texas, Florida and the Eastern United States. He presents excerpts of his 25 year old testimony which he gave before two Congressional Committees at that time and illustrates his testimony with actual photographs.
This article is of interest to all social work students who may be under the delusion that any progress has been made in the last twenty-five years. (G) (I) (SP)

38. Bogardus, Emory S., "Mexican Repatriates," Sociology and Social Research, 18:169-176, 1933-1934.
The author attempts to determine what problems the repatriates returning from the United States to Mexico during the depression had to contend with in their native country. Pressures on the families to return to Mexico and the tactics utilized by some states to provide cheaper repatriation for thousands of Mexicans. The author poses questions for study to avoid similar dilemmas, not only between individuals, but between nations as well and questions the justification by the United States for repatriation under such circumstances. (G) (SP)

39. Bogardus, Emory S., "Current Problems of Mexican Immigrants," Sociology and Social Research, 25:166-174, September - August, 1940-1941.
The author discusses the problems which Mexican immigrants had to contend with in California in the early 1940's. He makes a plea for moderation in dealing with the Mexican people because "they have given a great deal in both labor and culture to the human life of these states and in the main have been agreeable residents and anxious to please." At the time there were threats of departation and suggestions of concentration camps and other measures which were meant to resolve threats to the nation's security. The author discusses the problems under five types of problems and analyzes the merits of each type as these concern the Mexican immigrant. (SP)

40. Bogardus, Emory S., "Gangs of Mexican-American Youth," Sociology and Social Research, 28:55-66, September, 1943.

The author examines the origin of the zoot-suiters, Mexican-American teen-age gangs of the wartime era whose way of dressing easily identified them. The author cautions about the newspapers playing up the gang warfares and sailors given the freedom to take the law into their own hands "in cleaning up Mexican Youth" because this would be playing into Nazi hands and alienation of the Latin-American countries. This was written at the time of WWII and at a time when Mexico and the United States were cooperating well on the war effort. The author tries to explain some contributing factors to the problems of Mexican-American youth and goes from "bad ancestry and inherited criminal tendencies" as suggested by some police officers to school, family and social factors which contribute to delinquent and criminal tendencies and suggests that more social work is needed in the homes of Mexican-American children. It also concludes that jobtraining is a possibility for solution provided that jobs are open and that race discrimination or other prejudices do not function. (I) (G) (SP)

41. Bongartz, Roy, "The Chicano Rebellion", The Nation, 208-271-4. March 3, 1969.

The author has been a radio announcer, educational adviser, reporter, author of a book (Twelve Chases on West 99th Street) and a free-lance writer. He describes the Chicano rebellion in terms of the current thinking and attitudes of young Chicano students who are trying to break the old image of the sleeping Mexican. A number of newspapers which form the Chicano Press Association and through which these young students voice their thinking is beginning to make its presence felt and is establishing itself as an intellectual force in the United States. "El Grito", one of the student newspapers, is an example of the intellectual liveliness among Chicano students.

The article is informative about changes in the thinking and restive attitudes of the young Chicano students. (G)

42. Broom, Leonard and Shevsky, Eshref, "Mexicans in the United States:A Problem in Social Differentiation," Sociology and Social Research, 36:150-158, January-February, 1952.

The author presents an approach in which they advocate a pooling of skills, a cross-fertilization of concepts and techniques and a recognition by the social sciences that there are problems which are common property to all disciplines. The problem of social differentiation presents such a common ground. The author discusses social differentiation on the basis of (a) economic function and mobility,(b) accumulation and urbanization, (c) status and assimilation, and (d) modes of isolation and integration and proposes a series of research tasks. The first task would center on the problems of differentiating the population with regard to the source of migration history.

The second focus of research would differentiate the population in terms of socio-economic status, urbanization, and acculturation to American norms, and thirdly, to determine the ways in which the established differentials operate to produce varying modes of cultural and institutional isolation or functional integration.

The article is strongly suggested for research students. (R)

43. Burma, John H., "Interethnic Marriage in Los Angeles, 1948-1959," Social Forces, 41-42: 156-165, December, 1963.

This report covers over 3,200 mixed marriages from Los Angeles County, California and is "concerned more with reporting the facts and analyzing them than in deriving or proving theories." Over a span of eleven consecutive years the author sifted the records for those who had purchased a license to marry to determine the percentage of applicants who were intermarrying. The author hypothesizes as he develops the study although the information given in marriage licences is limited and so is the study but some interesting conclusions about intermarriage, divorce and chances of stability in marriage are drawn out.

44. Cardasco, Frank M., "Knocking Down the Language Walls: Proposed Amendment to Elementary and Secondar Education Act to Establish Bi-lingual Education Programs", Commonwealth, 87:608, October 6, 1967.

The author questions legilatively mandated ethnocentrism which expressly forbids instruction in any but the English language. He asserts that this is an American illusion which has converted educational institutions into agencies of social disaffection, cultural assault and enforced assimilation. A "sleeper" amendment of January 17, 1967, to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1967 introduced by Senator Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Texas) is credited for making the State of Texas as illustrious in educational history as the State of Massachusetts by allowing cultivation of vast bi-lingual resources, cultural strengths, ancestral pride, and personal identity so essential a concommitant as maturation.

The article offers many insights in favor of changing the practices of educational institutions and would be of interest to students of individual dynamics, to students of community planning and to students of social processes and social policy.

45. Coles, Robert and Hugh, Harry, "Thorns on the Yellow Rose of Texas", The New Republic, 160:13-17, April 19, 1969.

The authors describe the social and economic conditions existing in the region of Texas between San Antonio and Waco. The wealth of the state is amply described and then compared with the social and economic conditions of the poor. The thinking attitudes or practices of community representative in San Antonio is elicited as well as Senator Joe Bernal is and U.S. Representative W. R. Poage of Waco. The authors manage to evoke a revealing impression of the conflicted of the conflicted attitudes and sensibilities that run deeply and destructively for those who possess them as well as for those who are influenced by them.

This is reading of special import to students of social problems and social policy because it gives some insight into the process that maintains the status quo. (G) (SP)

46. D'Antonio, William V. and Samora, Julian, "Occupational Stratifications in Four Southwestern Communities:A Study of Ethnic Differential Employment in Hospitals," Social Forces, 41-42: 12-25, October, 1962.

This study analyzes the factors contributing to the low status of Mexican-Americans in the occupational structure of ten hospitals supported by the United States Public Health Service in four southwestern communities. A conceptual scheme, designed by W. L. Warner and Leo Scrole, and based on the proposition that the greater the difference between the host and the subordinate populations culturally and racially, the greater would be the degree of subordination as well as the strength of the ethnic subsystem and the longer the period necessary for assimilation. A five-point racial scale and a similar cultural scale were developed. The study gives a thorough background history of the Spanish-named persons in the Southwest with a pessimistic outlook for assimilation. The factors of WWII, the Korean War and the G.I. Bill brought about drastic changes for at least part of this population. The conclusion analyzes and evaluates the facts in a somewhat optimistic fashion. (G) (R) (SP) (I)

47. Fallows, Marjorie, "The Mexican-American Laborers: A Different Drummer?," Massachusetts Review, 8:166-76, Winter, 1967.

The author cites the struggle of farm laborers in California to organize and bargain through their National Farm Workers Association as a significant breakthrough for the depressed migratory farm workers. She is astounded that Cesar Chavez got started at all because "these have been workers generally characterized as both unorganized and unorganizable." The author also perpetuates the stereotype of the Mexican-American because "by tradition and inclination these have been people more willing to accept fate than to challenge it." She explains this phenomenon in terms of the patron-peon relationship prevalent in Mexico before the Revolution of 1910 and compares this with American social values.

The article reveals processes of community structure problems as well as insights into individual dynamics and could be profitably read by students of social problems, community planning and individual dynamics. (SP) (I)

48. Form, William H. and Rivera, Julius, "Work Contacts and International Evaluations: The Case of a Mexican Border Village," Social Forces, 37-38: 334-339, May, 1959.

The field work for this research study was done in 1955 as part of an extensive study of the impact of national images on technological interchange along the United States-Mexican border under the general direction of Charles P. Loomis. The paper concerns itself with the attitudes which returning migrants in a Mexican border community have of the United States and how their attitudes compare with other groups in the community taking education, occupation and property variables into consideration. The study is interesting not only from the point of view of its structural design but also because it produces some revealing results of attitudes towards the United States based on factors of socio-economic status. (R) (I)

49. Freeman, Don M., "A Note on Interviewing Mexican-Americans," Social Science Quarterly, 49:909-918, March, 1969.

The author is associate professor of government and research specialist in the Institute of Government Research at the University of Arizona. The paper is a study of the feasibility of analyzing the political behavior of Mexican-Americans by the use of survey research. The article provides a full description of the problems, real and imaginary, which have had the effect of limiting studies of the Mexican-Americans by social scientists specially in the areas of policy orientation, part identification, voting behavior, political attitudes, political socialization or general political participation. The study is limited to data collected in South Tucson, Arizona, which the author recognizes as a geographical area with a long history of Spanish influence and no history of hostility to this ethnic group.

The paper as a whole is of prime importance to research students because of the author's insights into techniques of research and his well documented and described survey wherein he gives ample analyses of the process of conducting the survey. (I) (G) (R)

50. Garth, Thomas R., "The Intelligence of Mexican School Children," School and Society, 27:791-794, June 30, 1928.

The purpose of this study was to determine the intelligence of "Mexican" children who would be fairly representative of Mexicans in the United States in the year 1928. The author selected the National Intelligence Test "which has been administered to over 37,000 white children and over 1,000 each Negroes and full-blood Indians." The tests were administered in a large city population and small town and rural communities in the states of Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. A total of 1004 "Mexican" school children were tested over a period of five years from 1922 to 1927. The median I.Q. was found to be 78.1.

The paper is of informational interest to all students of social work for the reflection of what was regarded as scientific findings in 1927 but which more than likely has influenced teachers' attitudes and thousands of "Mexican" school children. (I) (G) (R)

51. Greer, Scott, "Situational Pressures and Functional Role of the Ethnic Labor Leader," Social Forces, 31-32:41-45, October, 1953.

This paper is based on a larger study of ethnic minorities in the unions of Los Angeles County which served as the author's Doctoral Dissertation. The study is exploratory in nature about the necessary functions of a union and more specifically the leaders of the union who have to express and carry out those functions. It describes and examines the roles of leadership of the minority members and points out the pressures that they are subjected to and how they must manipulate these in order to carry out their roles more effectively. (Grp) (I) (G)

52. Gill, Lois J. and Spilka, Bernard, "Some Non-Intellectual Correlates of Academic Achievement Among Mexican-American Secondary School Students," Journal of Educational Psychology, 53:144-159, June, 1962.

In this study the authors investigate relationships between selected non-intellectual student variables and parental attitudes and the academic performance of a group of Mexican-American, lower-class secondary school students. Four hypotheses were tested. First, that achieving students came from dominating, possessive and attentive mothers; secondly, that achievement would be positively related to conformity with the academic setting and the degree of self-motivation and tendency toward independent action; thirdly, that achievement is positively related to intellectual efficiency and social maturity; and fourthly, that the achievers would reveal less hostility and better adaptive means of coping with anxiety. Standard objective tests and measures were used.

The nature of this study, the content, the design, the instruments used, the results and analysis of findings has material of interest to social work students of individual dynamics as well as research students. (I) (R)

53. Gonzalez, Henry B., "The Mexican-American: An Awakening Giant," Employment Service Review, pp. 10-13, July, 1967.

Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas observes that human nature is a dynamic force that can be changed from attitudes of hopelessness to dynamic action provided there is hope. He sees the role of government as an instrument of change and a provider of hope that will revive ambition and motivation among the poor to realize their full potential. (I) (G)

54. Gonzalez, Henry B., "Hope and Promise: Americans of Spanish Surname," The American Federationist, 74:13-16, June, 1967.

Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez briefly describes the constituency of his district in demographic terms and comes to grips with the crucial issue of acculturation of the Mexican-American into the majority group and the problems inhering therein. He calls on educators to become aware of the problems facing the Spanish surnamed in order to stop the tragic waste of human potential which the schools have failed to develop up to this point. He advocates that the Spanish-surnamed American be given social validation by recognizing that he also has his hereos who have played a part in the development of this country and thus making his education more relevant and promising. (I) (G)

55. Harvey, Louise F., "The Delinquent Mexican Boy," Journal of Educational Research, 42:573-85, April, 1949.

This study is a digest of a Master's thesis on file at U.C.L.A. The author investigates two major areas in testing her hypothesis that the delinquent "Mexican" boy is not necessarily "criminal" but is rather the product of a conflict rising from his socio-economic situation. First a survey of the literature in the field with respect to the cultural inheritance of Mexico, the "Mexican" in the United States, the "Mexican" in Los Angeles and the differentiating characteristics of the "Mexican" boy. Secondly, a status study of a group of 75 delinquent "Mexican" boys are compared with 75 American boys selected at random from the files of the Los Angeles Juvenile Hall of 1945. This involves a quantitative analysis of tabular data obtained on the socio-economic, physiological and psychological aspects of the cases studied.

The study has much meaningful material for use by research students. The relationship of variables is as accurate as could be expected with the method used, but the validity of conclusions from such a limited source of inferences is questionable but useful for further research efforts. (I) (G) (R)

56. Hawley, Ellis W., "The Politics of the Mexican Labor Issue, 1950-1965," Agricultural History, 40:157-76, July, 1966.

The author is associate professor of History at North Texas University. He relates the methods by which a relatively small group of farm leaders and their organizations find common sources of power in agricultural politics to build the political coalition necessary to keep the Mexican labor program intact for fifteen years. The small contingent of farm employers astonished their ctitics when in defiance of all logic they repeatedly demonstrated an uncanny ability to hold their coalition together, to manipulate the appropriate symbols and to apply pressure at key points in the governmental structure. The author elaborates on the sources of their power and the symbols and arguments that they found useful.

This perceptive, authoritatively written and well documented article is excellent reading material for all students of social work because of the unique perspective of the manipulations of a well organized and articulate group whose power influenced the economic status of thousands of people in the Southwestern region of the United States. (A) (G) (OP) (SP)

57. Herr, Selma E., "The Effect of Pre-First-Grade Training Upon Reading Readiness and Reading Achievement Among Spanish-American Children," Journal of Educational Psychology, 37:87-102, February, 1946.

The author's prupose in this study is to find an educational approach for Spanish-speaking children other than that used with English speaking children by determining the effect of a year of pre-first-grade training upon the reading readiness and achievement of Spanish-speaking children in the first grade. The practical importance of this question is seen in searching for and finding a way of combating the factors responsible for the reading retardation of large numbers of Spanish-speaking children in the first grade under the usual school policies. This study of 23 years ago is comprehensive, meaningful and insightful.

The study is comprehensive and well structured. The author, by use of tables and analyses, is precise in the evaluation of the content. Research students as well as students of individual dynamics would benefit from the analyses of this study. (R) (I)

58. Humphrey, Norman Daymond, "The Housing and Household Practices of Detroit Mexicans," Social Forces, 24:433-37, May, 1946.

This article is intended to shed light on the process of change in adapting to a new cultural milieu. Excerpts of cases from the Detroit files ranging from early 1930's to late 1930's are utilized in a most unscientific way to demonstrate the author's opinions. He recognizes that the economic determinant in the acquisition of "American housing standards" influences the choices and that in general, as soon as the economic situation allows, the Mexicans adopt American ways in connection with shelter. The step-wise process however, is one noted by social workers that houses of Mexican welfare clients are damp, dark and need airing, a condition which social workers decry and are wont to ascribe them to innate slovenliness. The fact is, however, that houses of lower class Mexicans in Mexico are airless, windowless places, in which little light enters and until the Mexican family has acquired American standards a dusky intereior is a thing normally to be desired. In like manner the author explains the presence or absence of rugs, beds, furniture and other household objects. (I)

59. Humphrey, Norman Daymond, "The Education and Language of Detroit Mexicans," Journal of Educational Sociology.

The author describes the educational status of Mexican families in Detroit, Michigan in early 1944. He offers a brief descriptive comparison of the Mexican educational standards and attempts to analyze the attitudes of Mexican children and parents towards formal education in American schools by relating these attitudes to assumed earlier educational backgrounds and experiences in Mexico. The author presents excerpts of cases which are characteristic of the school adjustment of Mexican children and analyzes these from the individual and environmental viewpoints.

The article is of interest to students of individual dynamics as a source of knowledge about adaptation to "foreign" settings. (I)

60. Humphrey, Norman D., "Mexican Repatriation from Michigan: Public Assistance in Historical Perspective," Social Service Review, 15:497-513, September, 1941.

The author describes the program of Mexican repatriation, which occurred as an economy pressure, for returning to Mexico a large number of Mexican families which had been brought to the United States as cheap labor. The depression left most of these families incapable of self support and as persona non grata in competing for the scarce jobs available. The reactions of the State Department of Public Welfare in Michigan and other states is described and excerpts from various case records illustrate the reactions and practices that followed as an attempt at solution to the widespread social problems.

This article is of prime importance to students of social problems and social policy for its depiction of a general reaction by caseworkers of a state department of public welfare under economic pressure. (SP)

61. Itzkoff, Seymour W., "Cultural Pluralism in Urban Education," School and Society, 94:383-386, November.

The author analyzes and evaluates the factors responsible for the educational failure in our urban centers. The concept of integration utilized to solve problems of minorities is fundamentally wrong, he says, because it prostitutes inherent rights of minorities, denigrates their self-image and coerces them to surrender their cultural integrity and identity to achieve equality with the majority group. He asks whether education ought to involve "helping" the child forget the language of his fathers? Does it quietly demonstrate that integration of ethnic groups is a two-way process? The author describes his concept of the educators responsibility and discusses at length his opinion for the existence of ingrained hostility to pluralism in the United States.

The content describes problems, analyzes the dysfunction and proposes avenues of solution to some of these. As such, the article is of prime interest to students of social processes and social policy as well as to students of individual dynamics. (G) (SP) (I) (R) (OP)

62. Jacobs, Paul, "The Forgotten People," The Reporter, 20:12-20, January 22, 1959.

This overview picture of the worker-employer relations is described by the author as "a mean and ugly survival from an almost forgotten era." His analysis points out that in spite of the large numbers of workers that agriculture employs and in spite of the lack of any protections from state or federal government for social security, workmen's compensation laws, child labor laws, minimum wages or maximum hours, agriculture continues to successfully resist the social and economic progress achieved through legislation and unionization by other millions of workers in industry and continues to receive "an almost blanket exception from modes of conduct now considered essential to a civilized society." He aptly describes the farm workers as the "unorganized debris of an orginizational society." They lack the economic power to wrest better conditions from their employers and lack the political influence to exert pressure upon legislators. They are truly the forgotten by the labor movement, by agriculturally dominant influences in legislatures and by urban liberals. The author thoroughly describes the bitterness of the Farm Bureau and other union representatives against government controls and their reasoning for this resistance. A number of excerpts and an interview with Secretary Mitchell reveals valuable insight into the program. (G) (SP) (OP)

63. Jones, Anita Edgar, "Mexican Colonies in Chicago", Social Service Review, 2:579-597, December, 1928.

The author, in a joint inquiry undertaken by the Immigrants' Protective League and the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, traces the immigration of Mexicans to Illinois and other northern industrial centers. She describes the conditions surrounding the lives of Mexicans from 1850 when the census noted 30 Mexicans in Illinois. It gives a brief background of the states in Mexico from which most of the immigrants came. The promise or hopes that drew many to Chicago was for employment on the railroads, steel mills, packing houses and the beet sugar fields or nearby states. Employment, educational levels, schools and recreation and housing are all described as a process of change with a hopeful note of hope for educational and socio-economic mobility.

The article provides a historical account of the incipient stages of a minority group that would be of interest to students of social problems and social policy because of the opportunity to study the problem for an analytical point of view. (SP)

64. Kerby, Phil, "Minorities Oppose Los Angeles School System," Christian Century, 85:119-22, September 4, 1968.

Statistics reveal increasing segregation in the public schools of Los Angeles that brings about a reaction from young students. This condition affecting 210,000 children of the barrios and ghettoes has been met with indifference by the school board. Mexican-American students (Brown Berets) organized a series of manuevers to deman bilingual instruction to combat the high drop out rates among Mexican-Americans, replacement of dilapidated building, firing of Anglo teachers insensitive to Mexican-American problems, more emphasis on Mexican cultural heritage in curriculum and textbooks and an updated industrial arts program.

This material is of interest to social work students of community dynamics. (A) (I) (OP) (SP)

65. Kluckhohn, Florence Rockwood, "Cultural Factors in Social Work Practice and Education," Social Service Review, 25:38-47, March, 1951.

The author explores the nature of cultural factors of groups as differentiated from basic human nature. She makes comparisons of the stereotyped impressions of the dominant group about the Mexicans with the cultural orientations and values of Anglo-Americans. She discusses problems of universals and differences and the relations between them on three levels of conceptualization; the common human problems, the concrete differences and the cultural predispositions which form the basic principles in accordance with which specific institutions are patterned. A second objective of her paper is the analyses of the feminine role in the American family system in an attempt to find sources of conflict in the American feminine role and the means to overcome them.

These articles cover content material of interest to students of individual and family dynamics. (G) (I) (SP) (OP)

66. Knowlton, Clark S., "Patron-Peon Pattern Among the Spanish Americans of New Mexico," Social Forces, 41-42:12-17, October, 1962.

The author describes the rural social organization of the Spanish-American people of northern New Mexico and southern Colorado in terms of the patron-peon relationship and how this influences their way of relatinship and enumerates these values in terms of pointing out specifically how these values strongly handicap the adjustment of large numbers of Spanish-Americans in the process of adjusting to urbanized industrialized society. The political and economic structure is described in terms of what the future holds for the Spanish-Americans of New Mexico if the patron-peon pattern is not broken and a new structure accepted by the Spanish-American. (I) (SP)

67. Knowlton, Clark, "Tijerina:Hero of the Militants," The Texas Observer, March 28, 1969.

The author, formerly with the faculty of the University of Texas at El Paso, is considered an expert in the claims of Spanish-Americans to land grants in New Mexico. He relates the life story of reies Lopez Tijerina who organized the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, the Federal Alliance of Land Grantees, to the struggle with the policies of the National Forest Service which was forcing many of the Spanish-Americans to migrate and seek employment outside of agriculture because of their inabilities to secure hearings with state or federal agencies for redress. The story that evolves from this base reads like a fiction story of "good guys" and "bad guys".

The variety of dimensions, influences, and approaches to social problems as well as the broad view of social processes and social systems and subsystems makes this article a must for social work students of community dynamics as well as students of social problems and policy.(SP)

68. Leary, Mary Ellen,"As the Braceros Leave," The Reporter, 32:43-45, January 28, 1965.
After the termination of Public Law 78 as of December 31, 1965, Congress, the administration and the public were expecting to be subjected to tremendous pressure for restoration of the Mexican bracero to the 10 billion dollar a year "agribusiness" as it calls itself. The author here points out the growers hopes of using Public Law 414 which is the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, by which foreign workers may be admitted for six month intervals. More than anything else this article emphasizes the determination of Secretary Willard Wirtz to hold the line against the huge pressures of "agribusiness" and gradually ease them into the idea that American labor could be utilized and that it was the responsibility of "agribusiness" to make codtions favorable enough to them to hold them. (G)

69. Lewis, Hilda P. and Lewis, Edward R., "Written Language Performance of Sixth-grade Children of Low Socio-Economic Status from Bilingual and from Monolingual Background," Journal of Experimental Education, 33:237-242, Spring, 1965.
This is an interesting study of the relationship of childhood bilingualism to language development in which the researchers are faced with the difficulties of isolating the effects of bilingualism for biculturism, defining bilingualism so that it does not operate as an uncontrolled variable and thirdly distinguishing the effects of knowledge of two languages in general from those of the knowledge of two particular languages. The problems investigated were whether normal intelligent, normally achieving, lower socio-economic, sixth grade, American pupils of monolingual, Chinese-bilingual, and Spanish-bilingual backgrounds differ with respect to written language performance in English.
The study is simple but evaluation of the content is precise in describing the instruments used and the procedures utilized, and would be of interest to social work research students. (R)

70. Mayer, Arnold, "The Grapes of Wrath, Vintage 1961," The Reporter, 24:34-37, February 2, 1961.
This article points out how the federal government through Public Law 78 was in essence providing slave labor to the American growers and undercutting wages of domestic farm workers as stated by a Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor: "The foreign migrant is indentured to a particular farmer or farm association for the duration os his contract. One grower, speaking of the Mexican farm labor program, said that, 'we used to own slaves, now we rent them from the government.' " The in-fighting and the ineffectualness of the Eisenhower administration's "position" on Public Law 78 is described as conservative Secretary Benson and Secretary Mitchell bitterly held on to opposing views on the bracero program. Religious groups, labor unions, civic groups and others fought a losing

battle with the Agriculture Committees of the two houses who were strongly for the growers. Senator McGovern submitted a devastating report and through other debates and maneuvers the anti-P.L. 78 won a definite, if not complete, victory. (G) (SP)

71. McLemore, S. Dale, "Ethnic Attitudes Toward Hospitalization: An Illustrative Comparison of Anglos and Mexican-Americans," Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, 43:341-6, March,1963.

The author of this study is professor of sociology at The University of Texas. The premise of his study is that "Mexican-American patients would hold more unfavorable attitudes toward hospitalization than would Anglo-American patients" and that "observed attitudinal differences could be accounted for by differences in education." The sample consisted of 58 charity cases because as the author states- "educational level is primarily an indicator of social class position; however, low educational level is so common among Mexican-Americans that this characteristic may come to be considered an integral part of Mexican-American culture." p.342. Educational level (by Anglo standards) as an indicator of social class position may be a debatable question when applied to the social values of the Mexican-American.

This is of import to social work students of research for analysis of its process and conclusions. (R)

72. Manuel, H.T., "A Comparison of Spanish-Speaking and English-Speaking Children in Reading and Arithmetic," Journal of Applied Psychology, 19:189-2-2, 1935.

The author focuses his attention on the problems of English language instruction in the public schools to children of Mexican descent whose home language is Spanish. In this extensive study of the school children of the Lower Rio-Grande Valley of Texas in 1935 the author raises serious questions regarding the effects of this burden upon their progress and upon their mental growth. The purpose of the study is to reveal the comparative abilities in reading and arthmetic and to attempt to understand the difficulties. The low economic and cultural levels of the pupils as well as the parental occupations are taken into account. The author summarizes the results in analytical fashion and concludes that the average Spanish speaking child suffers a serious and persistent language handicap at least as high as the eighth grade.

The study would be of interest to social work students of research because of the author's fine description of the study and his analysis and evaluation of the results. (I) (R) (SP)

73. Manuel, H.T. and Hughes, Lois, S., "The Intelligence and Drawing Ability of Young Mexican Children," Journal of Applied Psychology, 16:382-387, 1932.

This is a comparative study of intelligence of Mexican and non-Mexican children of the San Antonio Public Schools in 1932, based upon the Goodenough Intelligence Test which requires only the drawing of a man. Data reflects the correlation between intelligence, on the basis of the Thorndike Scale, and the drawing. It reveals the ages of Mexican and non-Mexican children in each of the first four grades and compares the relative abilities of Mexican and non-Mexican children by ages and by grades. The article concludes that "the lower standing of the Mexican children in intelligence agrees with the findings of various investigators" eventhough "it is hard to evalute the standing on the Thorndike test because of the lack of comparable norms."

The article may be of interest to social work students more as an historical developmental process contributing to stereotyping than as a scientific or insightful article contributing to knowledge. This article ought to be read with Dr. George I Sanchez', Bilingualism and Mental Measures. (I) (G) (R)

74. Madsen, William, "The Alcoholic Agringado," American Anthropologist, 66:355-61, April, 1964.

This article, describing the alcoholic agringado, by the Director of the Hidalgo Project on Differential Culture Change and Mental Health, is open to debate on many points. There are numerous opinions given as verifiable fact and the writer robs himself of insights and understanding by the tone of his presentation. He converts all male Mexican-Americans into drinkers. "In fact, acceptable male interpersonal relations are almost impossible for the non-drinker." (p.358). On page 360, referring to the machismo conflicts of the alcoholic, he concludes, "It seems probable that some of the attempted rape cases involving Latins stem from the conditions described here." An an ethnographer the author is neither scientific nor humanistic and this reduces his paper to personal opinion. This material would otherwise be of interest to students of individual dynamics. (I)

75. Newsweek, "The Southwest: Brown Power," Newsweek, 71:37, March 24, 1968.

The article differentiates the Mexican-American leaders into the moderates and the militants. Cesar Chavez, whose philosophy of non-violence finds strength in what he calls "the justice of our cause," is the prototype of the moderates. (See Dough Adair's article "Cesar Chavez's Biggest Battle" and -- "Non-Violence Still Works," Look, 4-1-69, p.52.) The protagonist of the militant Mexican-American is Reies Lopez Tijerina who "achieved legendary hero status as the accused leader of a "liberation" raid that freed eleven of his followers in a shoot-out at a New Mexico courthouse." The activities of the Brown Berets, an organization of young students who organized a series of walk-outs by thousands of Mexican-American public school students in East Los Angeles presages the emergency of more militants.

The article is informational in nature. (G)

76. Ortego, Phillip Darrough, "The Minority on the Border: Cabinet Meeting in El Paso," The Nation, 205:624-27, December 11, 1967.
The author is an English professor at New Mexico State University. He gives an account of the cabinet meeting that took place on October 26-28, 1967 at El Paso, Texas. He sketches a brief historical base leading to the cabinet meeting, the underlying reasons for setting it up, the tactics utilized by the administration of excluding the better known Mexican-American leaders such as Rodolfo Gonzalez of Denver, Cesar Chavez of Delano, California and Ruiz Lopez Tijerina of New Mexico, and inviting instead such speakers as Governor Reagan of California and "other professionals and bureaucrats whose positions on the issues are known to everyone."
This article and Helen Rowan's "A Minority Nobody Knows," ought to be read conjointly and this, like hers, is of general interest to all students of social work because of the same broad spectrum of issues involved. (G)

77. Peñalosa, Fernando, "Mexican Family Roles," Marriage and the Family, 30:680-88, November, 1968.
A search for a frame of reference from which to examine the dynamics of the Mexican-American family leads the author to a synthesis of conclusions and studies of Mexican social scientists. Family relations and role relationships are discussed from a historical and cultural perspective. The results are fragmented and unconvincing. There is an attempt to use psychoanalytical theory with a mixture of social science which fails to fuse properly.
The article would nevertheless be of interest to students of individual and group dynamics. (I) (Grp)

78. Penalosa, Fernando and McDonagh, Edward C., "Social Mobility in a Mexican-American Community," Social Forces, 44:498-505, June, 1966.
The researchers conduct a study of social stratification in a Mexican-American community taking the measure of mobility increases in the Mexican-American population by generation and that the more acculturated individuals have been the most mobile. The study also attempts to ascertain the relationship between vertical mobility on the one hand and ethnic and horizontal mobility on the other. The conclusion provides an interesting relationship among an array of factors. A major change in group identification seems to be underway with increasing pride toward the word "Mexican" and away from the term "Spanish." The social conditions during a minority groups maturing process are thought to be significant factors to determine the degree of assimilation of the group into majority social and religious patterns which were dimensions with unexpected outcomes in this study.
The method of study is well described, the findings are well articulated and many useful references utilized. This is highly recommended reading to social work students of research and social processes. (G) (R) (SP)

79. Penalosa, Fernando, "The Changing Mexican-American in Southern California," Sociology and Social Research, 51:405-17, July, 1967.

The author is a professor of sociology at California State College at San Bernadino. He is critical of the common textbook characterization of the Mexican-American population as foreign, unskilled and migratory agricultural laborers. Empirical science stands to lose by reification of statistical concepts or theoretical constructs which manifest significant gaps with empirical reality. Social scientists in creating stereotypes have fallen into this trap. In the process of elaborating on his premise the author covers the attenuation of traditional culture patterns heterogeneity, socio-cultural changes and the processes of social and political action.

The content of this article would be relevant to students of research, individual dynamics and social processes. (R) (I) (SP)

80. Ramsey, Glenn V. and Hodge, Beulah, "Anglo-Latin Problems as Perceived by Public Service Personnel," Social Forces, 37-38:339-348, May, 1959.

This is a most interesting study, conducted in Austin, Texas of perceptions by public service personnel of Mexican-American clients and the problems that they, as providers of services, have to contend with in consummating their duties. The authors strive for a high degree of objectivity in perception and in introspection and produce a most convincing result. The objectives are to achieve better understanding of the culture of the Mexican-American, to identify the issues and to attempt to find solutions to some of the problems encountered. The discussion of the results and the conclusion are well written and reveal a number of valid issues for social work students. Many suggestions are given for continued research in "Anglo-Latin" problems that would be of interest to students of social work research. (I) (R) (SP)

81. Romano, Octavio Ignacio, "Charismatic Medicine-Folk Healing, and Folk Sainthood," American Anthropologist, 67:1151:73, October, 1963.

The author, a professor of Mexican-American studies at the University of California, Berkeley, elaborates on the nature of differences which exist between fold healers. The setting for the study is the Mexican-American population of South Texas. The presentation begins with an outline of the empirical model under which the role of the healer is generically defined; secondly, the healing hierarchy is elaborated upon in terms of role function and committment to the art of healing; and thirdly, the case of Don Pedrito Jaramillo is presented for analysis and synthesis. It is a perceptive, well articulated and structured study which explains and reveals the Mexican-Americans' faith and special relationship to the curandero whose role function and degree of committment and personal style are amply described in the analysis of Don Pedrito Jaramillo.

This is of special import to students of individual dynamics because of its insights into the curandero-patient relationships but is essential to all social work students because of its broad implications about beliefs, family life and health problems. (G) (I)

82. Romano, Octoavio Ignacio, "The Anthropology and Sociology of the Mexican-Americans:The Distortion of Mexican-American History," El Grito, 2:13-26, Fall, 1968.

This is a perceptive critical analysis of the writings of a selected group of social scientists whose approach and thinking in their studies and surveys about the Mexican-American is questioned. He cites examples from the writings of various social scientists to demonstrate how their concept of culture, as far as the Mexican-American is concerned, distorts their observations, analysis and conclusions about empirical life which these scientists perceive as a cause rather than an effect of history.

From this point of view, the problems that these social scientists identify are inherent in the nature of the people and therefore, no change can be expected. The contention is that with this approach, the social scientist is perpetuating an image of the Mexican-American that has no history, has made no contributions and has no possibilities of ameliorating his condition. He has a well elaborated point of view. (I) (G)(SP)

83. Rowan, Helen, "A Minority Nobody Knows," The Atlantic Monthly, 219:47-52, June, 1967.

The author is a keen writer and observer who grew up in Southern California. She is a writer for the Carnegie Foundation Quarterly. She relates the tactics of divide and rule that have been utilized by local, state and national politicians in responding to the needs of the Mexican-American segment of the population. In the process of elaborating on this she reveals the effects of automation and cultural discrimination on the Mexican-American. The roles of the educational, economic, religious and political institutions are reflected in her views.

This is material of general interest to all students of social work because it touches on a broad spectrum of factors relevant to a better understanding of broad social factors affecting the Mexican-American and sheds light into the minority group's frustrations and lack of trust of the institutional functions. (G)

84. Rubel, Arthur J., "Concepts of Disease in Mexican-American Culture," American Anthropologist, 62:795-814.

Traditional concepts of health and disease in the Mexican-American Culture are described and evaluated. Empacho (indigestion), mal do ojo (evil eye), susto (shock), and caida de mollera (fallen fontanelle) are examined and related to "the manner in which these concepts contribute to the maintenance of the social system of that group." The author is rigorously scientific in his approach but fails to retain the humanistic insights that lend relevance and understanding to the reasons for maintenance of these concepts. The effect is that these socio-psychological constructs are irrelevant.

The content has a wealth of cultural factors common to Mexican-American families and would be of interest to social work students of individual dynamics. (G) (I)

85. Rubel, Arthur J., "Prognosticative Calender Systems," American Anthropologist, 67:107-10, February, 1965.

Professor Rubel in the process of doing his two year study in the Hidalgo County Project found that a prognosticative calender system known as "Las Cabañuelas" still survives among the Mexican-Americans. Similar systems in other peasant cultures of Europe and throughout the world, whose relationship to the soil is similar to that of the Maya Indian peasants, are described and compared.

This is an article of general informational interest to social work students. (G)

86. Ruiz, R.E., "The New Mexican-American: Another Defector From the Gringo World," New Republic, 159:11, July 27, 1968.

The author, professor of history at Smith College, reflects the need for a minority group to rely on their own heritage for social validation and pride of achievement and goals that are attainable without loss of self-respect. He differentiates the attitudes and thinking of the docile, assimilated individual with the changing Mexican-Americans of Denver, Colorado who have a more realistic recognition of their heritage, their own hero examples of history, a strong yearning to develop and strengthen their self-identity and to preserve what is conducive to a stronger spiritual life.

This is of special interest to social work students of individual dynamics. (G) (I)

87. Russell, Daniel, "Problems of Mexican Children in the Southwest," Journal of Educational Sociology, 17:216-222, December,1943.
The author, director of the department of rural sociology at Texas A&M College, gives a descriptive analysis of the social, economic, cultural and educational status of the Mexican-American in the Rio Grande Valley in 1943. The article reveals the educational practices and attitudes of the education systems toward the "Mexican" families and their children and the greater educational obstacles for those who live in the rural areas. The author relates his observations and findings with obvious naivete about "Mexican" childrens' traits listed by teachers as favorable and unfavorable for educational purposes but is candid and perceptive about the problems that exist.
This article represents a historical preview of the educational problems and obstacles operating against sound educational theory in the Southwest in 1943 and would be of interest to social work students of social problems and policy as well as to the students of individual dynamics. (SP) (I)

88. Sanchez, George I., "Group Differences and Spanish-Speaking Children-A Critical Review," Journal of Applied Psychology, 16:549-558, 1932.
The author, in this article of 37 years past, questions the contention by several investigators that Spanish speaking children are inferior to English speaking American children. Their contention is based on verbal and non-verbal I.Q. tests listed. The author asserts that results verify group differences rather than racial differences and that heredity, enviornment and language must be reckoned with for valid results. He elaborates on the significance of the vastly inferior environmental background in terms of socio-economic and education aspects as well as the fact that these children are predominantly bilingual, a factor which may hinder expression of innate ability. A brief evaluation of the various investigators' results is given which brings out factors in each which impair the value of test results.
Fundamental causes affecting the evaluation of children and the critical review of tests makes this article of prime importance to social work students of individual dynamics. (I) (G)

89. Sanchez, George I., "Bilingualism and Mental Measures," Journal of Applied Psychology, 18:765-772, 1934.
The author discusses mental tests from the point of view of how they are being used and how they ought to be used. His frame of reference is the welfare of the child or group concerned. He states that quests for short cuts in determining the abilities of children has led to abuses and errors in the use of mental tests. He asserts that analysis and evaluation of personal differences and of environmental problems is not emphasized enough. He reiterates the essence of the fundamental personal, social and cultural differences of the pupils and of the differences in milieu

so that a test is valid only to the extent that the items of the test are as common to each child tested as they were to the children upon whom the norms were based. He goes on to question what we are wont to accept as symbols of intellectual capacity. He deplores the attitudes and emotions that were revealed by other studies because of the impairment of educational opportunities and poses fundamental questions of validity of mental tests for the ways and reasons that these are being used.

This article is of prime importance to social work students of research for its incisive definition of tests and to students of individual dynamics for its insights into personality factors. (R) (I)

90. Scruggs, Otey M., "Evolution of the Mexican Farm Labor Agreement of 1942," Agricultural History, 34:140-149, July, 1969.

The author describes the plight of the Mexican-American migrant worker before the war years. The farmers complaints against imagined labor shortages and the developments under which American farmers were able to import contract labor from Mexico is related to other conditions in the United States at that time. In effect this is a concise story of the problems that developed and how these were reconciled. The Mexican government did not want a repetition of the repatriation that took place during the depression years and wanted guarantees against exploitation of its citizens; the American farmers, who for 50 years had had an abundance of labor, were now fearful of losing their crops and fearful, too, of "bureaucratic controls"; organized labor was fearful of a repetition of WWI experience in which farm laborers abandoned the fields and migrated to industrial centers to compete with them; and the United States government which wanted to respect the rights of the Mexican government and to obtain their cooperation for the war effort. The author feels, and history has proven him right, that wages may have been better for the Mexican-American and other migrant workers, had the farmers not placed crops and profits on the priority list before men. (G) (SP)

91. Shannon, Lyle W. and Krass, Elaine M., "The Economic Absorption of In-Migrant Laborers in a Northern Industrial Community," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 23:65-84.

This is a research study conducted by the Research Committee of the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin. It presents a sophisticated frame of reference in exploring the urban adjustment of Mexican-Americans in Southwestern rural origin. Its objectives are to measure adaptation to Northern urban life and adaptation to the dominant culture by measuring absorption into the economy which is one basic factor of cultural integration. Social antecedents, educational levels, and occupational levels are left unexplained because of the limited use of study factors.

Social work research students would benefit from an analysis of this frame of references as well as from its process and conclusions. (I) (R)

92. Shaw, Ray, "Overlooked Minority: Poverty and Prejudice Often Blight the Lives of Mexican-Americans," Wall Street Journal, 167:1+, May 3, 1966.

The author is a staff reporter of the Wall Street Journal. He discusses the lack of employment, the hunger of the children, the bleak outlook for the future and the factors that create this situation for the Mexican-Americans in the five states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. He relates language problems of this group to inadequate schooling and to lack of skills and to lack of steady employment and to lack of a secure family life. On the other hand he contends that prejudice against Mexican-Americans is a major factor of the poverty that is rampant in the Southwest. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Head of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, is quoted as saying that his commission is aware of 800 national companies with operations in the Southwest and West that do not employ a single Mexican-American. He contends that the concentration of this group in the Southwest makes the Mexican-American little known on the East Coast. Poverty programs in progress in this area are described.

This article is of general informational interest to all social work students. (G) (I)

93. Swickard, Don L. and Spilka, Bernard, "Hostility Expression Among Delinquents of Minority and Majority Groups," Journal of Consulting Psychology, 25:216-220, 1961.

The author examines the frustration-aggression hypotheses, which has frequently provided a theoretical framework for explaining the phenomena of crime, delinquency, and prejudice, and tests the premise that minority groups membership and low socio-economic status combine to effect a greater manifestation of hostility than would simply result from the frustration of poverty alone. Delinquents who are members of a minority might, therefore, be expected to reveal more evidence of hostility than delinquents who are majority group members. The author describes his method of study, analyzes results and summarizes his conclusions.

The content and the approach as well as the instruments used would be of prime importance to social work students of research and individual dynamics. (I) (R)

94. Turner, William, "No Dice for Braceros," Ramparts: 4:14-26, September, 1965.

The author calls the end of the bracero program the longest crap game in California's political history. It describes the power plays of politics with the economically powerful agribusiness interests of California which supplys some 40% of the nations table food and whose earnings run into the billions of dollars annually. Governor Edmund G. Brown who had pledged support to the local farm workers is caught between the pressures of the workers and the agribusiness interests . The author analyzes the power of agribusiness in California and the shape and form of its lobby. The banks, the politicians, and the big growers are all associated with common interests for profits through maintainence of cheap labor and the author unravels connections with each other and reveals the reasons for inaction by state government sources to help ameliorate the plight of the farmworker. The salient fear of the agribusiness was that once the bracero program was discontinued the unionzation of farm labor would become a reality. For growers who saw the problems of the farmworkers the threat of unionism was not so devastating. (G) (SP)

95. Taeuber, Irene B., "Migration and Transformation: Spanish Surname Populations and Puerto Ricans," Population Index, 32:3-34, January, 1966.

This study of change among people of Hispanic cultures attempts to analyze factors of diversity, persistence and change in relation to questions of opportunity, mobility and integration and how these factors are also basic to the Western Hemisphere. The changing patterns of immigration from the Western hemisphere, the distributions and dynamics of the population of Mexican parentage as well as those of other white persons of Spanish surname in the Southwestern states, including Puerto Ricans, are well noted. The author explores her hypotheses concerning levels of education and income, child-woman ratios, foreign-native rankings and employment opportunities in broad areas including the five Southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

The study has a wealth of possibilities in development of hypotheses and for analysis of variables by students of research. The major source of information was the census of 1960. (SP) (R) (OP)

96. Time, "Pocho's Progress,", Time, 89:24 April 28, 1967.

Mexican-American anger is allegedly directed at the "Anglo", the Negro and at himself, according to this writer, for various reasons. The contention is that the self-defeating pride and insistence on remaining aliens in "their ancestral homeland" and the fact that the Mexican-Americans "never put his psychological signature to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo" are contributing factors to the lack of progress of this group in the past.

The article is written in a journalistic style, meant to provoke interest and is of current events informational value only. (G)

97. Tireman, L.S., "The Education of Minority Groups, Bilingual Children," Review of Educational Research, 11:340-52,1941.

The author examines the literature relating to bilingualism beginning from 1932 and devides his assessment into the psychological and social aspects of bilingualism. The author discusses various studies dealing with language background, school adjustment and verbal intelligence, influence of experience and environment on test results, socio-economic status and the use of translations of tests. He concludes that research with bilingual children is impeded by a lack of suitable measuring instruments and disagreement among psychologists on basic fundamental principles. The experimental work is done with small groups, factors difficult to equate, and yet, conclusions are sometimes drawn that are sweeping in nature. Regarding the curriculum, the author concludes that problems confronting bilinguals are common to all pupils and will be solved as better measuring and diagnostic instruments are devised, as teaching load is reduced, as better trained teachers are provided, and as the parents reach an improved economic status.

This survey study of bilingualism is of interest to students of individual dynamics because of the educational content reflecting on the individual child and to research students forits suggestions on analysis and conclusions. (I) (SP)

98. U.S. News, "Another Civil-Rights Headache-Plight of Mexican-Americans," U.S. News, 60:46-8, June 6, 1966.

The article contends that the increasing restiveness of the Mexican-American in Los Angeles is aimed at the Negroes. The bitterness that has allegedly developed between the two minority groups is based on the disadvantageous position in competing with Negroes for employment. The national focus is on the problem of the Negro. The Mexican-American does not begrudge the Negroes' progress but claim that there is discriminatory practice operating against the Mexican-American too. Rates of illiteracy and drop out problems, a culture based on Mexican values and standards, big families and political indifference are influencing factors discussed. The author notes that there are signs that the Mexican-American is beginning to fight these obstacles to progress.

This is mostly an informational article of news worthiness but would be of general interst to all students of social work, because of its developmental stages of a movement that is currently in progress. (G)

99. Ulibarri, Horacio, "Social and Attitudinal Characteristics of Spanish Speaking Migrant and Ex-migrant Workers in the Southwest," Sociology and Social Research, 50:361-370, April, 1966.

This is a study of the educational needs of adult migrant workers. It was conducted jointly by agencies in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, and is concerned with the sociopsychological characteristics of the migrant and agrarian-culture oriented workers in the four state area. A series of depth interviews conducted in the vernacular attempted to draw out the individual's attitudinal characteristics by exploring his life history, his level of educational attainment and his work history. An equal number of Spanish-Americans, Mexican-Americans and Mexican Nationals were interviewed. The model for interpreting attitudinal patterns included present time orientation, submissiveness, apathy, particularism, familism, ethnocentrism, and a sense of being objects of discrimination. A seven point scale ranging from an abnormal extreme to an opposite abnormal extreme was then applied in relation to institutional life activities to obtain a quantification of the patterns emerging from each interview and the data analyzed in terms of the range and the mode. The analysis of the findings was made by applying the orientations to the institutional areas of religion, the family, adult education, education for children, health, economics, government, recreation, ethnocentrism and discrimination.

This study provides an excellent opprotunity for social work students of individual dynamics to apply theoretical constructs to the variety of attitudes and modes of adapting to deprivation, hopelessness and lack of motivation so clearly brought out in the analysis and conclusions of this study. It is of prime importance to research students for its creative and useful plan of study. (G) (I) (R)

100. Winne, William W., Jr., "The Spanish Surname Criterion for Identifying Hispanos in the Southwestern United States: A Preliminary Evaluation," Social Forces, 37-38:363-366, May, 1960.

The author discusses the approaches and the problems encountered in getting the Hispanic population in the American Southwest properly identified. He concludes that no single criterion can be selected as best for identifying the Hispanos in population statistics and there are advantages and disadvantages to alternatives which he describes. The surname approach, he claims, underestimates the population of Spanish ancestry by about 10% in the state of New Mexico. The mother tongue approach is also no longer valid because the Hispanic population is not necessarily Spanish-speaking anymore. (G) (R)

101. Witherspoon, Paul, "A Comparison of the Problems of Certain Anglo- and Latin-American Junior High School Students," Journal of Educational Research, 53:295-299, 1960.

This is a comparative study of school and home related problems of 309 Anglo and Latin American junior high school students in San Antonio, Texas. Its purpose is to determine the nature and the acuteness of the problems so that the appropriate school personnel will be enabled to help its students adjust better to the school environment. The measuring device was the Mooney Problem Check List, Junior High School Form, 1950 Revision, which consists of 210 problems dividied into seven areas with thirty items in each area. The author describes the testing procedures and then analyzes and discusses his findings.

The article is of interest to social work students of social research who may want to utilize these instruments or a deviation of these in field work settings. (R)

Monographs, Proceedings and Other Reports

102. Gomez, Severo, "The Meaning and Implications of Bilingualism for Texas Schools," in Estes, Dwain M. and Darling, David W., Improving Educational Opportunities of the Mexican American: Proceedings of the First Texas Conference for the Mexican-American, April 13-15, 1967, San Antonio, Texas; Austin:Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1968. pp 42-63.

The author suggests that with the teaching of languages and social sciences the student can also learn about the contributions that the different cultures have made to mankind and relates about the Hispanic and Indian contributions to the American culture. This would contribute a sense of pride and dispel the feelings of inferiority. He calls for a revision or a rewriting of the history as given in the school textbooks, the contributions made by the Hispanic culture can also be included. This is a conflict that young children cannot easily cope with and explains why many school teachers cannot understand why the Mexican-American is ashamed of his heritage. He urges teachers to strive beyond toleration of the Mexican-American children and to develop a committment to their professional field of teaching. He describes various successful bilingual programs and analyzes salient educational problems of the Mexican-American children and lists some of the desireable attributes of teachers for success in teaching the bilingual child. (G) (I) (SP) (OP) (R)

103. Goree, Audrey C., "The Distribution of Food Money by Two Thousand Texas Families." Master's Dissertation, University of Texas, 1935. 50p.

The purpose of this study was to ascertain what influence was exerted on the client's choice of foods. Ethnicity and geographical areas, as rural or urban, were factors for differential comparison. The study also explored the distribution of money spent for food when people were permitted freedom of choice in food selection. This study is based on one month's actual grocery orders of 2006 families, comprising 11,759 persons in 33 counties in Texas during the depression. Anglo, Mexican-American and Negro families are compared. (R)

104. Guerra, Irene, "The Social Aspriations of a Selected Group of Spanish-Named People in Laredo, Texas." Master's Dissertation, University of Texas, 1959. 127p.

This is an exploratory study to determine the occupational differences in the occupational and educational aspirations of the lower and of the upper socio-economic groups in a selected sample of Spanish-named people in Laredo, Texas. It analyzes the differences between the occupational,educational aspirations of fathers for their sons and the son's aspirations for themselves. Social background data of the persons in the sample besides revealing social expectations, is also helpful for the study of social class and social values among different socio-economic levels. (I) (R)

105. Gutierrez, Emeterio, Jr., "A Study of School Attendance of Migrant Students in Grulla, Texas." Master's Dissertation, University of Texas, 1959. 102p.

This is a descriptive survey of the problems that Mexican-American children experience as a result of having to enroll late in the beginning of the school year or else to withdraw from school before the end of the school year. A historical account of the "Spanish-Mexican People of Texas" is given, followed by a description of the problems of the migrant families and their children. Limited attendance time, employment problems of the parents and other factors are interpreted as having a common base, the low economic standing of the breadwinners. (I) (R) (SP)

106. Lamana, Richard A. and Samora, Julian, "Recent Trends in Educational Status of Mexican-American in Texas," in Estes, Dwain M. and Darling, David W., _Improving Educational Opprotunities of the Mexican-American: Proceedings of the First Texas Conference for the Mexican-American_, April 13-15, 1967, San Antonio, Texas; Austin: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1968.

This presentation is concerned with the educational status of the Mexican-American population of Texas. The authors utilize the 1950 and 1960 censuses to compare the Mexican-American with other groups in Texas, to Mexican-Americans in other states and to Texas Mexican-Americans at an earlier date. Eighteen categories of the Mexican-American population are analyzed to determine the relative influence of such variables as nativity, sex, residence or parentage in the educational mobility scale. Differential change is examined,also, from an ecological perspective to determine the probable influence of location and characteristics of the geographical area and analyzes future trends in absolute and relative educational status. The authors pose some thought-provoking questions that have to be answered before effective remedial action can be taken and call on researchers to become interested in the problems of this large and most neglected of American minority groups. (G) (SP) (R)

107. Manuel, Herschel T., "The Spanish-Speaking Child in Texas Schools," in Estes, D.M. and Darling, D.W., _Improving Educational Opprotunities of the Mexican: Proceedings of the First Texas Conference for the Mexican-American_, April 13-15, 1967, San Antonio, Texas; Austin: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1968. pp. 72-86.

The author of this keenly perceptive article is Professor Emeritus of Educational Psychology at The University of Texas. He describes and analyzes the problems of the Spanish-speaking child in our public schools. He discusses these problems from the community point of view and from the point of view of the individual child. He strongly supports a bilingual program and emphasizes the need for research in the educational field and calls for imaginative, creative ways of approaching children's differences in culture and historical background. Lastly, he places the responsibility of solving problems of welfare and survival, not on the schools alone, but on every religious group, every parent-teacher organization, every chamber of commerce, every legislative body, every administrative office, every civic organization and in short, on all persons of good will so that the hopes of children should not be blighted through political or other differences. (G) (I) (SP) (R)

108. Meador, Bruce Staffel, "Minority Groups and Their Education in Hays County, Texas." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1959. 355p.
The author's purposes of this study are first, to describe factors involved in minority status that would help to determine the potential consequences of this status on personality development; secondly, the aim is to describe the relationships in Hays County between minority and majority groups and the effect that these relationships have in certain areas of school life. He applies A.H. Maslow's theory of motivation and other theories tc the schools in Hays County which turn out to be highly racially discriminatory towards the minority students there and this helps to highlight the effects and the need for change. (I) (SP) (OP) (R)

109. McClendon, Juliette Jane, "Spanish-Speaking Children of Big Spring: An Educational Challange." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1964. 166p.
This research study was conducted entirely through personal contact. It analyzes the sociological, psychological and linguistic effects of the interplay of two cultures in the lives of primary-age school children enrolled in the public schools in Big Spring, Texas. The study cites evidence of the existence of an educational challenge in the school system and presumably in any school system which has two cultural groups within its population, one of which may be non-English speaking. The study analyzes the many factors of the problem with a view towards assisting in their problems. (G) (I) (R) (SP)

110. Paredes, Americo, "El Corrido de Gregario Cortez, A Ballad of Border Conflict." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1956. 454p.
The ballad entitled "El Corrido de Gregario Cortez" is examined from a historical, as well as from a literary, point of view. The author's intent was to contribute to the comparative study of the folk ballad. In the process of so doing, he provides an excellent historical sketch of the social, cultural milieu of the times which captures in eloquent forms the spirit of the relationships existing between the Anglo culture and the Mexican-American culture and which reflects on factors of acculturation. The Mexican ballad is then portrayed against the background of these relationships and provides insight into the problems of today as well as a realization of the processes of change. The actual historical records of the hero, the accounts of facts, the peoples' feelings and reactions, the newspapers' accounts and the development of the legend are all fast, fascinating reading, historically instructive and purposeful to those who lived at the time. (G) (I)

111. Putnam, Howard S., "The Relation of College Programs of Community Services to the Needs of the Spanish-Speaking People." Ph.D. Dissertation, 1956. 317p.

This study concentrates mostly on the role of education in the acculturation process. It examines the college programs in relation to how these meet the needs of the people in the communities where the colleges are located. The author describes historical events and conditions leading up to the present. He defines the needs of the Spanish-speaking people in the sixteen counties located on the Southwest tip of the state of Texas. He then analyzes the programs of the colleges in that area and interprets the relationship between the **two.** The linguistic problems of children, the economic and educational levels, employment, social problems and political effectiveness are all related to what the college programs can do to contribute to problem solving. (G) (I) (R) (SP)

112. Renner, Richard Roy, "Some Characteristics of Spanish-Name Texas and Foreign Latin-Smericans in Texas Higher Education." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1957. 427p.

The author's intent in this study is to determine the extent to which members of the Texas-Mexican minority are participating in higher education. Emphasis is placed upon the characteristics of Mexcian-American students at the Unversity of Texas as well as upon the trends associated with this group of students. The second major aspect of the study is the foreign Latin American college and University student. The author then attempts to find the factors that differentiate these two groups and to define the educational implications suggested by this study. (G) (SP) (OP)

113. Rivera, Carlos, "The Meaning and Implication of Bilingualism for Texas Schools, " in Estes, Dwain M. and Darling, David W., Improving Educational Opportunities of the Mexican-American: Proceedings of the First Texas Conference for the Mexican-American, April 13-15, 1967, San Antonio, Texas; Austin: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1968. pp.67-69.

The author is coordinator of courses in Spanish in the elementary grades in the El Paso Public Schools. He describes a bill in the legislature of the State of Texas which was introduced to legalize the teaching of "a foreign language" in the elementary grades. The author speculates on the implications that this measure will have on Texas schools. To the Mexican-American child this will mean acceptance of his own native language. This factor will enhance the self-concept and status of these children in the eyes of their Anglo peers and has one area in which he will excell over the others as an added factor enhancing self-esteem. Added to this, the teachers' attitudes toward the language and toward the speakers of the language will, hopefully, bring about a more wholesome socialization process in the classroom that will be of benefit to all concerned. (G) (I) (SP)

114. U.S., Congress, House, Migrant Farm Labor: A Serious National Problem, 87th Congress, 1st Session, March 30, 1961.

This is an enlightening debate which Congressman Jeffery Cohelan of California saw presented on March 9, 1961 by CBS Television entitled "The Migrant Farm Worker-Is Federal Legislation Necessary?," and which he suggested be inserted in the Congressional Record. The debate came about as a consequence of a previous CBS program, the November CBS Reports' "one hour examination of the conditions of the men and women who move from State to State harvesting our bounty of fruits and vegetables" entitled, "Harvest of Shame." The debate is between Senator Harrison Williams, of New Jersey, who was chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, and Mr. Charles Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who is strongly against Federal legislation. The element of human need is sharply and forcefully brought to the point against the contentions of those who would continue profiting at the expense of human waste and suffering. (I) (SP)

115. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States, 1969 Report, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 91-83, February 19, 1969. 152p.

This final report on migratory labor legislation discusses in detail the needs of this impoverished segment of the population throughout the United States and advocates their inclusion in the National Labor Relations Act to increase their opportunities for improving their lives through legally protected self organization. The characteristics of migratory work and of migrants is summarized. An analysis of the psychological impact of poverty on the migrant and the unique emotional problems caused by mobility is discussed by Dr. Robert Coles, a psychiatrist at Harvard University, page 13-18. Other content in this report strongly emphasises the need for health care with special emphasis on the nutritional and diet needs of migrants. Pages 40-46 contain a description of Title III-B programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and administered by the Office of Economic Opprotunity. Other material of relevancy to the understanding of the migratory farm labor problem is included. (G) (SP) (OP) (I) (A)

116. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Legislation, Part 4, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Appendix 2. 190p.

This second appendix contains articles and publications, agreements between contracting bodies of employers and farm workers, letters, selected charts and tables and statistical information all relating to labor legislation factors. (SP)

117. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor*, Legislation, Part 4, 90th Congress, 1st Session, Appendix 1. 57p.

This first appendix contains statistical figures and tables on U.S. foreign trade in fruits, nuts and vegetables; it contains tables covering the total seasonal hired employment of domestic and foreign workers in agriculture. On page 812 a summary of the subcommittees activities and accomplishments is given. Articles and publications and other relevant data to the migratory labor is listed in the table of contents. (SP)

118. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor*, Legislation, Part 3, 90th Congress, 1st Session, September 8, 1967, Rochester, New York. 62.

This brief report on migratory labor concerns itself with the conditions of farmworkers and labor camps in the state of New York. Testimony by medical and legal officers and others sheds light into the effects of appalling and disgraceful conditions upon thephysical and mental health of the farmworkers. Crowded living conditions, alcoholism, violence and its disrupting effects on the family and earning capacities of individuals are told. Other leaders, indifference of farmers and whole communities are revealed in the testimony. The two U.S. Senators from New York pressure the state health offices for action with the aid of the New York Times and a courageous radio station whose techniques are recorded on pages 754-756. It is an example of reform in action. (G) (I) (SP) (OP)

119. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor Legislacion, Part 2, 90th Congress, 1st Session, June 29, 1967, Rio Grande City, Texas. June 30, 1967, Edinburg, Texas. 365p.

This part of the hearings on migratory labor contain the testimony of labor leaders and participants of the strike and the experiences they had with the Texas Rangers. It is an incredible story of intimidation and irresponsibility by a handful of special state law officers whose alleged behavior parallels descriptions of police states. One page 540 Archbishop Lucey's statement of his views on labor is given. on page 679 the confrontation at New Braunfels of the Valley workers with Governer Connally is described. A graduate student, Ken Allen, in the School of Social Work at the University of Texas who was doing his thesis on the Valley farm strike had taken his tape recorder out onto the highway and recorded almost the total exchange that transpired between the marchers and the elected officials. The Texas Observer, an Austin publication, gave excellent coverage of the events from June to September, 1966. This reading is of prime importance to all students of social work because of the clear lesson that one can learn from this, not only about social problems and social policy, but by comparing the values and approaches of the subcommittee members and participants as contrasted with the unprincipled, irresponsible examples of behavior set by the law enforcement officers in their attempts to control the situation. Beyond this, it gives the reader an opprotunity to see the ardous process that a minority group experiences in order to obtain a voice in the regulation of his livelihood which is almost taken for granted for all other employees as union members under the National Labor Relations Act. (G) (Grp) (SP) (OP) (R) (I)

120. U.S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor Legislation,* Part I, 90th Congress, 1st Session, May 17, July 11, 12, 13, and August 2, 1967. 335p.

These hearings before the subcommittee were held for the purpose of determining the need for national legislation on various issues which were disrupting the agricultural scene and involves the economic welfare of a sizeable portion of the population. Senate Bill 8 is a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and facilitate collective bargaining to farm workers; S.195 provides for establishment of a National Advisory Council; S197 extends the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to children employed in agriculture and S.198 authorizes the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting and distributing agricultural workers to assure farmers of a supply of qualified manpower. The subcommittee hearings provide a sequelae to the termination of the bracero program in December, 1964 and which for over thirteen years had been manipulated by well organized farmers with excellent connections in Washington. (See Hawley's report) These hearings reveal how the farmers coped with this problem and how they were responding to unionization efforts of the farmworkers.

The opposition to this type of legislation in the past is summarized by Secretary of Labor, Willard Wirtz (p.32) which states in part: "The opposition to them always comes down to the argument that we can't afford as consumers to pay whatever might be the bill for according men and women and children who work on farms the same protection, the same decencies, other people who work enjoy. It doesn't make sense, and it would never have happened this way if the habit hadn't developed during a time of special influence of agricultural procedures."

Testimony by various witnesses also reveals the developments of conflicts and violations of civil rights. A statement is given by George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, page 55, and others who follow. On page 155 a statement is given by the Chairman, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. in which he ably reflects the role played by the Texas Department of Public Safety represented by the Texas Rangers.

The table of contents has a chronologically arranged list of witnesses, a list of prepared statements incorporated in the Congressional record and a list of additional information relevant to the hearings. (G) (SP) (OP) (R) (I)

121. U.S., Congress, House, *The Hope and the Promise-Poverty and Progress in the Southwest*, Congressional Record, Proceedings and debates of the 89th Congress, 2nd Session, May 12, 1966.

In a speech in the U.S. House of Representatives on May 12, 1966, Congressman Gonzalez describes the nature and the extend of poverty and discrimination in the Southwestern states of our country. He relates the visible part of discrimination in terms of comparative unemployment and underdevelopment statistics, but states that the statistics on education are as disturbing as the unemployment rates for the minority groups. Inconsistent patterns of civil rights in the Texas public schools in mid-1963 were reported by the Civil Rights Commission but this agency has yet to make a comprehensive study or publish a report documenting discrimination in Texas or the Southwest with the person of Mexican descent. He relates these basic factors of employment and education to problems of housing, family welfare, malnutrition and medical care of the indigent poor. (SP) (I)

122. U.S., Congress, House, *The New Racism*, Congressional Record, Proceedings and debates of the 91st Congress, 1st Session, April 3, 15, 16, 22, 28, 29, May 1, 1969.

The author of these series of speeches is Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio, Texas. He brings to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives his views of reverse race hatred incipiently developing in his district and other areas of the Southwestern region of the United States. He expresses his concern over the fact that those Mexican-Americans advocating hatred of the "gringo" have not utilized energies and opportunities to address the real issues of setting goals and defining the process of how to defeat poverty, hopelessness and despair of the poverty population. He elaborates on how Ford Foundation money has aggravated rather than alleviated problems of the barrios. He deplores the fact that the militant takes it upon himself to be the spokesman for all Mexican-Americans and reiterates that foundation money in irresponsible hands is the cause of many problems in his district. (SP) (R)

123. U.S., Congress, Senate, Hearings Before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, Problems and Prospects, Part I, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, December 17, 18, 19, 1968, Wahsington, D.C. 206p.

In his opening statement on the issue of hunger and malnutrition in America, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, Chairman, stated that three million children die each year from diseases induced by malnutrition, countless human beings go through life permanently crippled physically, mentally and emotionally because of inadequate protein, vitamins and minerals in their formative years and that in the past two years there has been ample, if not scientific, documentation of hunger in America. Statements by Dr. Jean Mayer, Porfessor of Nutrition, Harvard University, Dr. Michael C. Latham, Professor of International Nutrition, Cornell University and Dr. Herbert G. Birch, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University and others, highlight a most significant number of factors about nutrition and delivery of food and health services to millions as well as unawareness by many doctors of some key nutritional factors in our country because of faulty emphasis in this essential factor to health. On page 47, Dr. Latham advocates that in order to solve the health problems of the nation we need to train paramedical personnel and authorize them to carry certain procedures which are now the prerogatives of doctors and dentists, a suggestion that he expects the AMA and the ADA to oppose since these two groups are among the Nation's most powerful trade unions. Dr. Birch in discussing elaborate medical data concludes, p.91, that available health information leaves little or no doubt that children who are economically and socially disadvantaged and in an ethnic group exposed to discrimination, are exposed to massively excessive risks for maldevelopment. In like manner, Dr. Mayer relates the nutritional factors to degenerative diseases in the total population. This whole report is a must for all students of social work but most especially for research, individual, organizing and planning and social problems students. Suggestions for practical surveys can be gleaned from surveys done in other states such as the survey suggested on page 187 which was done in North Carolina and modified to include the elderly, the needy or just school age children. (G) (I) (OP) (SP) (R)

124. U.S., Congress, Senate, Hearings Before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, U.S.D.A., H.E.W., and O.E.O. Officials, Part 2, 91st Congress, 1st Session, January 8, 9, and 10, 1969, Wahsington, D.C. 467p.

The representatives of the above listed offices present testimony for the purpose of gathering information, to encourage efforts in other areas of study to determie the extent and the effects of malnutrition, to investigate the failures and inadequacies of existing programs and efforts at food distribution and to mobilize forces on a national level for the solution of the problem of malnutrition. The table of contents has a chronologically ordered list of witnesses among whom are theSecretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen and others. The testimoney of these men is indispensable reading for social work students. It brings out important issues involving state and federal authority for distribution and use of funds and commodities and other obstacles inherent in both levels of government as well as an excellent exchange of ideas on Congressional procedures and practices as discussed by Secretary Cohen and others. Mollie Orshansky's "The Shape of Poverty in 1966," is on page 637. Comprehensive and intensive data is contained throughout this report that is of prime importance to students of social policy. (G) (SP) (I) (OP) (R)

125. U.S., Congress, Senate, Hearings Before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, The National Nutrition Survey, Part 3, January 22, 23, 27, and 28, 1969. Washington, D.C. 487p.

This final report on nutrition and human needs has a complete description of the survey plan of the Texas nutrition survey team in the field (p. 678-689) and is followed by a summary of the national nutritional survey with expert and challenging dialogue between the committee members and the witnesses in the field such as Dr. Arnold E. Schaeffer and others. Preliminary findings or samplings, charts, tables and pictures of babies illustrate the extent and the seriousness of the problems of malnutrition. On page 1085, Dr. Charles Upton Lowe emphasizes the relationship between malnutrition of the mother and premature birth and later effects on the babies of this condition. On page 1104, Dr. David Baird Coursin, who discovered that lack of Vitamin B could produce a change in the neurochemistry of the brain causing neurophysiological alternations of function, relates the effects of malnutrition on central nervous system function. He also points out interesting results of other studies in underdeveloped countries in which he found direct correlation of high infant mortality with high birth rates, a fact having implications for family centered birth control. Another interesting development form this study which places the spotlight on nutrition and human needs on a national scale for the first time, is that industry is expected to react positively by placing more emphasis on the composition of nutritional products for the welfare of the consumer. (G) (I) (R) (SP)

126. Wilson, Joe H., "Secondary School Drop-outs With Special Reference to Spanish Speaking Youths in Texas." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1953. 244p.

This study identifies factors that account for school-leaving by Spanish speaking youth and makes excellent recommendations for curriculum changes, teacher training, administration of unlawful segregation and enhancement of professional improvements of the teaching personell. Two further studies are recommended, one is the study of the school's holding power and how teachers and counselors could cooperate on this and the other is a recognition of the psychologically damaging failures and placement of children in embarrassing age-grade placements that isolate them from their peer group. This is recommended reading for all students of social work. (G) (R) (I)

Audio-Visual Aids

127. 1) Title: A NEW FOCUS ON OPPORTUNITY
16mm/ 26min./ in color

2) From: Inter-Agency Committee on
Mexican-American Affairs
1800 G. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

A color documentary produced through the cooperation of the Office of Economic Opprotunity and the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

This film shows the approaches of Visti- workers to families needing help. The strangeness, the resistance, the slow development of trust and eventual cooperation and success are brought out in a most realistic fashion.

Recommended for students of individual dynamics.

128. 1) Title: AND NOW MIGUEL
63 min/ b & w

2) From: United World Films
1445 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10029

Child growth - family, 1960

Unclassified.

1) Title: APPALACHIA BY THE SEA
60 min./ b & w/ sale $80.00

2) From: KNXT-TV
Los Angeles, California
Attn: Mr. George Fisher

The camera records a penetrating tour of Venice, California a poverty pocket on the outskirts of Los Angeles. Mexican-Americans and Negroes speak up on their surroundings and personal lives.

Unclassified.

129. 1) Title: BIRTH OF A UNION
16mm/ 30 min./ b & w/
sale $125./ rental $5.40

2) Producer: KQED, San Francisco for National Educational Television

3) Available: Immediately

4) From: NET Film Service
Indiana University
Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

The story of how the National Farm Workers Association, a new labor union, came into existence; this film documents the unique problems of picketing nearly 4000 acres of vineyears and the mundane problems of keeping the small band of union workers fed and clothed, repairing the automobiles and other equipment needed and recruiting more members. Interviews are presented with people behind the union movement as well as the representatives of the growers, the local police and several of the local clergy. The use of small roving bands of pickets which utilize bull-horns to speak to the workers in the vineyerds is shown along with the growers use of amplified tape recorded messages to counteract the union's message. Several demonstration marches by union members are also shown.

130. 1) Title: CANCION DE LA RAZA
30 min./ 65 programs

2) From: KLRN-TV
for details -
Austin - 471-1631
San Antonio - 222-8041

For the first time in the history of television in the United States, Mexican-Americans are the theme of their own bi-lingual series on TV made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Cancion DE LA RAZA ("Song of the People") concentrates on the concerns, anxieties, joys and sorrows of a low-income family living in the "barrio" (the neighborhood) of East Los Angeles.

In a typical mixture of Spanish and English, the serial program format shows the day-to-day problems which Mexican-Americans encoutner in their search for a better life----struggles for a better education and improved employment opportunities. In general, it shows their efforts to escape the isolation imposed by the barriers of language, cultural conflicts, and prejudice.

CANCION, while not an attempt to be the story of a whole people nor an attempt to encompass all of the problems which beset the people, has been conceived to establish a channel of communications between Mexican-Americans and the overall community of which they are a part.

This is recommended for students of Individual Dynamics.

131. 1) Title: EDUCATION AND THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN
16mm/ 57 min./ b & w/ sound film/
sale $340./ Rent $18.00 one day

2) From:
University of California Extension
Media Center
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California 94720

EDUCATION AND THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN examines the struggle of an often forgotten minority of effect changes in the Los Angeles school system-to provide meaningful educational experiences for its children by gaining more control over who teaches and what is taught in its neighborhood schools.

During one week in March, 1968, thousands of students in several schools in the barrio of East Los Angeles staged "blow-outs" or walk-outs to protest against what they felt was inferior education. The protest, a culmination of years of frustration, resulted in a list of thirty-six demands being presented to the school board. They included:

(a) That bilingual, bicultural education be an integral part of the curriculum in schools having a majority of Mexican-American students.

(b) That there be a reduction of the ratio of pupils to counselors and an increase in efforts to train counselors of Mexican-American descent.

(c) That textbooks and curriculum be developed to show Mexican and Mexican-American contributions to the United States society and to show the injustices the Mexican has suffered as a culture within that society.

(d) That teachers of Mexican-American students have an adequate knowledge of Spanish.

132. 1) Title: HARVEST OF SHAME
54min/ b & w/ rental at
State University Libraries

2) From:
McGraw-Hill Text-Film Division
330 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10036

This film reveals the deplorable plight of millions of migratory workers who harvest America's crops. On-the-scene reports in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and California show the degredation and exploitation of these men, women and children who are moved from state to state in trucks, live in crowded, unsanitary huts, and work long hours for little pay. Former Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, and Charles B. Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and spokesmen for the farmers and the workers present their views both for and against the use of migratory workers under the conditions seen. This is a CBS Reports Production. Narrated by Edward R. Murrow.

Highly recommended for all students of social work.

133. 1) Title: HUNGER IN AMERICA
60 min./ b & w/

2) From: Carousel Films, Inc.
David Dash
1501 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

This CBS News Documentary deals largely with the malnourishmentof Mexican-Americans in San Antonio, Texas. Mothers are interviewed at home about the availability of food. Their children of school age describe how they attend school without lunch and without money arrive home after school and,in many instances,go to bed with only water in their stomachs.

This is highly recommended for all students of social work. (G)

134. 1) Title: PANCHO (In Spanish or English)
24 min./ in color

2) From: Public Affairs O.E.O.
1200 19th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 25060

A film on the experiences of The National Head Start Child of the Year, Pancho Mansera, of San Luis Obispo County, California. Head Start medical examinations found Pancho was suffering rom acute hypothyroidism. The film depicts Pancho, during the course of extensive medical treatment, changing from a listless, apathetic child into a happy, energetic youngester.

Unclassified.